THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,569—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 17th Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	..
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
31st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	..
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
13th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
27th "	SALSETTE	6009	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8009	.....	..
11th "	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs.525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Jan.	16 "	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	2 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 "	13 "	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 "	.....	6 Apl	...
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	19 Apl.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	...
City of Lahore	6375	25 May	16 June	9 July†	...
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	30 July†	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	...
City of York	7809	15 "	11 "	31 July	...
City of Sparta	5415	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	...
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	30 "	18 "	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	...
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	...
City of Lahore	6375	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	29 "	21 "	11 "	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sonlan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7609	28 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	5415	3 Oct.	.....	20 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	5443	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	Naples.....3 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6375	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES'	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 378	Rs. 891	Rs. 419	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	482	809
" Liverpool	605	967	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above cited include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route viz.
Kola..... 1205 Thurs. 15th Feb. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Lunga ... 2184 Friday 16th Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 19th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2908 tons, on Wednesday 21st February, calling at Vetawal, Maugrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 24th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

15th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	19th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4032	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	9046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	21st Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.]

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
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4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000,
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If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

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The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

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These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

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GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

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LIFE & FIRE.

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Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.

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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

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CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
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RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulency. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Re. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Re. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Re. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,732
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,068
Assets	...	" 10,468,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

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MANAGER.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto one P. M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 29th day of February 1912, for the SUPPLY of PIPES GALVANIZED and FITTINGS in three equal instalments during the year.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli.
13th February, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH RANSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH ROWJI DEWRAJ, SHAH NENSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH VEJPAL DEWJEE, SHAH KOORPAL RATANSEY, SHAH BHOJAL MOORJI, SHAH NENSEY KORSEY, SHAH SHIVJI BHOJA, carried on business in rice (Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Molmein, Calcutta &c.) and in other grains under the name style and firm of Shah Gangji Nensey.

Subsequently the said Shah Bhojal Moorji died and his share was continued in his name by his sons Shah Velji Bhojal Shah Gangji Bhojal and Shah Premji Bhojal.

The said Nensey Korsey also died and his share was continued in his name by his son Passoo alias and Cagoo Nensey.

The said partnership was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st, Samvat 1968 and the said Velji Bhojal, Gangjee Bhojal, Premji Bhojal, Passoo alias Gagoo Nensey and, Shah Shewji Bhoja have entered into a new partnership which they carry on in the name of Shah Gangjee Nensey & Co. This business they carry on in their own account and at their own risk and in that business their aforesaid former partners have no interest or concern whatsoever.

The said Shah Ransey Dewraj, Shah Rowji Dewraj and the late Shah Nensey Dewraj's son Shamji Nensey (in his father's name) and Shah Vejpal Dewji and Koorpal Ratansey have entered into a new partnership for doing business in rice and other grains which business they carry on in the name style and firm of Keshowji Meghji and Co. at Chinch Bunder in the house of Shah Tokersey Shamji.

Persons having any claims against the said old firm of Gangji Nensey which was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st 1968 as aforesaid are required to make the same known in writing within 15 days from the date hereof at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid and persons owing any debts to the said old firm are requested to pay the same at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Keswowji Meghji and Company.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mutter, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr.	8-30 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

THE NEW " REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of " REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
There is nothing to break.
They are self-adjusting.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD, NEAR DHOBI TALAO.
TELEPHONE No. 2109.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY

TO-NIGHT.
A Grand American Drama.
"MOLLY PITCHER,"
AND
"THE SUPREME MEETING"
AND
"TWEEDLEDUM AND HIS MOTOR-CAR."
3 STAR FILMS 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT BRITISH FILM.
THE
BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.
An unique representation of the battle that made
BRITAIN, MISTRESS OF THE SEAS,
and a full programme of popular pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Application and Subscription of Membership (each Member may bring two Lady guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 22nd at the Town Hall.

DANN & CO.,

GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert!
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER;
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG FRIEND!

Won't you try for prizes worth 100 Rs.!
NEXT SATURDAY. THE 17TH FEBRUARY,
there is going to take place
A GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
For Children under the age of 11.

DO YOU KNOW IT?
The Carnival will be held at 6 P.M. (S. T.)
AT THE
ROYAL EXHIBITION
Get up a nice Fancy Dress and Compete—you may win a large prize
SHOW THIS TO YOUR PARENTS.

Competition open to all Communities; Children in Fancy Dress will be admitted FREE to the Exhibition.

The Carnival will Commence at 6 P. M. Sharp, (S. T.) in the Stadium.

Children in Fancy Dress wishing to join must meet on Saturday at the Club Land at 5-30 P. M. from which place they will be conducted in a procession to the Stadium.

PRIZES.

FOR BOYS.		FOR GIRLS.	
First Prize	Rs. 50	First Prize	Rs. 50
Second Prize	" 30	Second Prize	" 30
Third Prize	" 20	Third Prize	" 20

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbo.
Peshawar,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen, (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. A. JEFFERY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"SOONOO COTTAGE," at Andebri, Marzbanabad, with upper storey, well, tap and Stable. Apply box No. 795 care of this Paper.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '50 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO DIFFERENCE NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) unpersealing injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Jail Road, Oomerkhady.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, will, on THURSDAY the 22nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Agha Mahomed Hoosein Haji Abbas Laree, the undermentioned property, under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1909, and further charges dated the 26th day of May, 1910, and the 29th day of August, 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land (the fazendars whereof are the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora D'Esperance of Bombay), containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645, together with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 3558,3559, 3560 and 3620 and Street No. 620, 61, 4, 59, 2 and 57, and all which premises are situate at Umerkhadi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by property of Ram Krishna Manockji, on or towards the west by the said Umerkhadi Road, on or towards the north by Babula Tank Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Bhicoo Ramji and partly by that of Dewchand Moolji, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys, for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1912.

M. MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 Full-pressed Bales of damaged Cotton.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

About 500 full-pressed bales of high class staple cotton, belonging to Messrs. Breul & Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th Febcuary, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, behind the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

About 109 bales full-pressed Bengal and Umravati Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Condemned, Old and Unserviceable Stores.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m, (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty acid jars, varnish tins, and kerosine oil tins, paint cans, baskets, bath tubs, mortarpans, commode pans, lamps of sorts, lamps street with brackets, iron drums 5 and 10 gallons, tin lining, cast iron weights, iron bands, hoop iron, coir mattresses, gunny bags, tarpaulins, hand barrows, furniture, empty cement casks, chimneys, crates, empty wooden casks, iron cots, glass scrap, bellows leather, manilla ropes, empty packing cases, W. I. oil tank, rubber scrap, old files india-rubber cuttings, cloth cuttings, filters, leather scrap and cuttings, zinc lining, leather hose pipes, canvas pipes, gas pipes, copper and brass utensils, brass bells, brass couplings, iron kettles, screw augers, wooden boxes, glass cases, American clocks, pulleys with rubber tyres, vacuum brake pipes, German silver mountings, forks and spoons, apothecary's scale with weights, canvas and leather cash bags, enamelled iron utensils, table, and hurricane lamps, copying presses, cotton suites, typewriters, books, punkhas, umbrellas, saws of sizes, saws band endless for cutting hardwood, double action brass hindes, galvanized iron nails, brass and iron screws wood, American buffaloes hides, old records, steel double shear flat etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1912.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

HOTEL WINDSOR.
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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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DILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 13.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 7-8	5-8	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
4 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	1-4	
do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8		unchgd
Silver in London ...	27 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 5-8	1-8	
Silver in New York ...	60 5-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·5 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4		1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p. c.		since
do. Short London Bills	3th Feb.		
3 months' sight ..	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
Current day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

PORT SAID, Feb. 14.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" has shipped gold to the value of £150,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Good business done.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester ... Holders very firm.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,000 "
Imports ... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·92—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·7	5·65	5·67	5·28	5·27
-06	-06	-06	-06	-05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·7	5·63	5·60	5·57	
-04	-03	-03	-03	

New York official noon call March 10-18; May 10-36
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10-56; May 10-60.

NET YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	74,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	23,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	30,000
Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 10 39+09 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

Futures—Month of May 10·57+11

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 1-2+1-16
Futures—Month of March ... 10·73+13
Do. do May ... 10·79+18
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our crop estimate is unchanged. The consumption is 1,500,000 takings greater.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Tone Dhoolies... ... Firm but quieter
Tone Shirtings ... do. do.
Weft American "54" ... 10 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ... Strong and advancing.
Tone Yarns ... Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11
Twist "36" ... 9 3-4
Twist "42" ... 10 7-8
Twist American "60" ... 14 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 19
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f Liverpool ... 5 1-4
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal
Months ... ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 39 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 5-8—1-8
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 1-8 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38—1-4
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-4+1
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 1-4—1-2
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-3—C-0-6—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 7 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Brasiers ... £ 73 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 9 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 62 7-15—5-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... .
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)+ ... 19 6+3
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Value—No sellers
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 11 3-4+1 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Opened firmer—closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 9 3-4+3
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.
Tone—Firmly held.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Feb. Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 15 3—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 4 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 17—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 17 1 1-2—Feb.-Mar—Value.
Tone—Nothing offering.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [14TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	52	61,375
B B and C I Railway ...	30	35,239

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
There is no change in the market quotations being 1s 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little doing. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. March
Do. do Francs	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	..139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...198
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement but not much business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 13	0
Settlement ...	... "	95 14	0 Buyers.

BULLION:—
The market continues firm and closing prices are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... "	69	11 0
" 1st Settlement ...	... "	70	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets continue to advance owing to improved trade demand, although the receipts at U. S. Ports are more than double of last year. In sympathy with this advance there is a good undertone in our market and a brisk demand exists in the ready market on Japan and Europe account. The local speculators continue taking profit and the interest in Broach is being reduced. The future of our market depends on Home markets, but native feeling is bullish.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	291	March
Good M G Broach	"	283	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat ...	"	285	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	283	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	"	279	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	277	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	265	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	254	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	259	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	242	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

General Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·79	5·79	5·79
+13	+13	+12
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·80	5·80	5·78
+12	+13	+12
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·75	5·72	5·69
+12	+12	+12

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is flat.

Ready ...	Rs.	12 1	0 B.T.
April.-May ...	"	11 11	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is strong. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 14	6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	2 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	"	56	6 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	51	6 0
Black Kurpa ...	"	46	7 0
Yellow Hingughat ...	"	56	15 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Forward	Rs.	11	3 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8 0
Forward ...	"	7	4 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 10 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 12 0

MOWRASSED :—
Tone—Steadier.
Ready ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	5 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	"	5	6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,752 1-2
Bank of India	65 1-2 C D
Eastern Bank	73 1-2
Indian Specie	54 C D

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,960
David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	730
Sassoon Petit	2,540
Standard	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Colaba Land and Mill	1,287 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...	126
Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	26,057 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	25,187 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	7,350 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	94 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	7,017 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	144 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	15,260 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,851 "
Jdee ...	...	...	34,943 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	8,261 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	29,754 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	143 "
Gram ...	...	...	10,687 "
Joowar ...	...	...	311 "
Maize ...	...	...	1,925 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ...	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 10th Feb. 1912, by Council Bills...	...s £22,381,946
Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate	£ 5,223,646

a Of this sum £1,283,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 14.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—42 cwts chutney, H. Manchersee and Sons 1,255 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co; 4,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Croxteth Hall s—1,501 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji.

FOR HULL.
Coniston s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, R. Khimjee and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co. 501 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, W. Blythe and Co; 7,875 cwts cottonseed, W. Becher; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co. 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, W. Becher.
Brazzano s—26,600 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 26,000 cwts wheat, 880 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Steenbergen s—166 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co: 55 bales cottonfly W. Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Elsa s—715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,090 cwts barley, Sanday and Co; 1,600 cwts ajwanseed, 200 cwts kangseed, 200 cwts nigerseed, 1,998 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.
Wooda s—50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 10,993 cwts barley and 100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.
Moltkefels s—600 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR BREMEN.
Wartenfels s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 58 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Moltkefels s—440 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.
Wartenfels s—1,258 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.
Elsa s—4,000 cwts bran, 2,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Wooda s—12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Wooda s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Elsa s—4,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.
Gadsby s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,846 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.
Egypt s—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Croxteth Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 3,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Sicilia s—1,200 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR FIUME.
Persia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
India s—3 chests opium, M H Dehdashti.
Wakasa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, M H Dehdasti.

FOR SHANGHAI.
India s—11 chests opium, M Gajanand; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium F Sorabji.
Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist, T J David and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Chiltonian s—133 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, N V Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Wakasa Maru s—490 cwts dryfish, Besho and Co; 54 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Vermont s—3,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Vermont s—225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Chiltonian s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Wakasa Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Chiltonoan s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Chiltonian s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 400 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Sons Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.
Wakasa Maru s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th February.

52. Annual Camp—The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday 17th instant.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m, and march to Mahaluxmi Battery.

A train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p.m., Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress :—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and side Arms.

Members of both Companies are requested to send their bedding etc to Head Quarters not later than 1-0 p. m. on Saturday 17th instant.

All kits should be distinctly marked with the Owners name and Company.

54. Practice.—Nos. 1 and 2, Companies Instructional Gun Practice will be fired from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 14 Rounds each.

Practice will commence at 11 a. m.

No 2 Company will fire the first Series.

55. Arms, issue of :—Members of Nos 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible.

No Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after 12 Noon on Saturday 17th instant.

Every member must bring his equipment with him.

No Arms will be issued in Camp.

Arms are available for issue daily from 9-0 a. m. to 4-0 p.m.

E. P. OUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th February.

133. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Saturday 17th inst
Monday 19th instant
Tuesday 20th instant
Wednesday 21st instant } Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Monday 19th and Wednesday 21st afternoons "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p. m.

134 Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Friday the 16th inst by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

II. The Rivett Carnac Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 18th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. 2 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MEAKIN—February 5, in London, Alice, wife of the late H G Meakin, of Kasauli and Poona.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

KEALY—January 28, at Mount Abu, the wife of E Herbert Kealy, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition: Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim: "Ground-floor investments seem to have mighty deep cellars under them."—"New York Press."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left Aden for Bombay at midnight of the 11th, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—The Catholic employees of the Bombay Improvement Trust will celebrate their annual thanksgiving mass on Friday the 16th instant at 9 a.m. at the Church of Mount Mary, Bandra.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—To-morrow Friday, the 16th instant, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Mahashivaratri," the latest day for posting foreign parcels at town sub-offices in Bombay will be to-day, Thursday, the 15th. Mails for Seychellis, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow, Friday, the 16th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. T. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Samuel Joseph Jackaria, a fireman in the servant of the G. I. P. Railway, aged thirty-five. The deceased went with his engine from Byculla to Wari-Bunder on Monday last. As he felt hungry he got down the engine in the yard and was going towards the Mazagon Station when a light engine of the B. B. and C. I. Railway knocked him down. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISEASED MEAT.—Mombai, a Mahar woman aged twenty-five, along with three other women and two men, were admitted to the Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from vomitting. Superintendent Meyers on enquiries ascertained that the six persons lived at Duncan-Road, that they along with others partook of food cooked in which was mixed a large quantity of some diseased beef, which they had purchased for one anna. Subsequently, after their admission to the hospital three other women and one man were seized with vomitting and were removed to the hospital where they are all progressing favourably.

BOLTING HORSE'S MAD CAREER.—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock a horse attached to hack victoria No. 489 was standing on the road at Islampura, when it took fright at a noise and bolted. Before it had gone far, it dashed into a building and kicking itself free of the traces, ran down Sandhurst Road where it collided with a victoria belonging to one Sheikhji Sarbatwala of Surti Mohalla, breaking the off hind wheel. The animal continued its mad career and ran into another victoria which was standing on the same road and smashed both its shafts, when it was secured.

MURDER OF NEWLY-BORN CHILD.—The dead body of a newly born mail child was found lying in a sweeper's passage at Umerkhadi Cross-Lane on Tuesday, and was removed by the police to the Morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday. The Police Surgeon, who examined the body, found a contusion extending over the mouth and left side, as also some nail marks on the front of the throat. He also found that the larynx and the windpipe were congested. In his opinion the death was due to asphyxia caused by throttling. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to throttling, but by whom and under what circumstances the child was throttled there was no evidence to show.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....With Joyful Sounds... ....Dostal
Overture .....La Reine d'un Jour .....Adam
a Song .....Violets.....Wright
b Caprice .....The Whistler and his Dog..Pryor
Selection .....Peggy .....Stuart
Valse.....The Old Belfry.....Phelps
Grand Selection .....Songs and Dances of Northern Europe .....Kuhner
Galop .....The Tourists .....Prodhe

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
			ft. in.			ft. in.	
S	Feb. 10	h m 3 54	25 7	Feb. 10	h m 10 35	18 1	
		5 32 a	24 7		10 50 a	22 2	
S	11	m 4 31	24 5	11	m 11 43	18 8	
		7 36 a	24 5				
M	12	m 5 18	23 6	12	m 1 15	22 9	
		9 20 a	25 0		0 57 a	18 11	
TU	13	m 7 1	23 0	13	m 3 17	22 4	
		10 6 a	25 9		2 3 a	18 9	
W	14	m 8 53	23 3	14	m 4 8	21 7	
		10 39 a	26 6		2 58 a	18 4	
TH	15	m 9 52	23 10	15	m 4 40	20 9	
		11 6 a	27 3		3 44 a	17 9	
F	16	m 10 32	24 8	16	m 5 7	19 11	
		11 29 a	27 10		4 22 a	17 2	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 10 (Saturday)	Sunrise 7h 10m	Sunset 6h m	
" 11 (Sunday)	" 7h 10m	" 6h 37m	
" 12 (Monday)	" 7h 9m	" 6h 37m	
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 7h 9m	" 6h 37m	
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 7h 9m	" 6h 38m	
" 15 (Thursday)	" 7h 8m	" 6h 38m	
" 16 (Friday)	" 7h 7m	" 6h 39m	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Feb. 10th. 6h. 20-9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p. m.

DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

Composition of Constitutive Assembly.

The Bombay Diocesan Conference resumed its sittings yesterday morning, at the Masonic Hall, Bombay, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presiding.

In answer to a question put by one of the clergy, the Lord Bishop ruled that there should be no ex-officio members on the Committee to be appointed to draft a constitution for a Diocesan Synod.

Canon Rivington then proposed that it be an instruction to the Committee to submit their draft constitution to the Bishop, by whom it would be submitted to the Constitutive Assembly.

Some discussion followed, and the motion was eventually carried.

The following canons were then elected members of the Committee : Canons Heywood, Rivington, King and Joshi. The following five other members were also elected : The Rev. Father Nicholson, the Rev. W. A. Lawtell, the Very Rev. Archdeacon Dickins; the Rev. Mr. Harvey, and the Rev. Mr. Butcher.

The following lay members were elected : Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. Athavle, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, Mr. N. Wadia; Mr. Weldon, and Mr. F. Clarke.

CONSTITUTIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Conference then proceeded to determine the composition and mode of election of the Constitutive Assembly.

The Lord Bishop said the Constitutive Assembly was quite different from the Committee they had just appointed. He wished to have it said that the meeting had been called at his special desire and that it was genuinely representative of the diocese.

Canon Rivingeon moved a series of resolutions. The first of these said that all the clergy of the diocese should be members of the Constitutive Assembly, an equal number of laymen being also elected.

The motion was carried.

Canon Rivington then moved a number of propositions to govern the election of the lay members. The first proposition was that all communicants, whether male or famale, over the age of 21, should be entitled to vote.

Canon Rivington was afraid somebody would perhaps question the wisdom of giving native women the right to vote. Since, however, they gave this right to English women, they were bound to extend the same to the native. Besides native women already voted in municipal and other elections.

Father Nicholson moved an amendment that those only should be entitled to vote, who had given their Church dues.

Canon Joshi seconded the amendment which being put to the vote, was lost.

Another amendment was then moved reducing the age from 21 to 18.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Rowan moved an amendment excluding female electors.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost.

Canon Rivington's original motion as amended was then put to the vote and carried.

The Lord Bishop said that they had now to consider who was to be the convener, and in what manner they were to provide for casual vacancies. He proposed that the lay vacancies be filled by laymen and the clerical vacancies by clergymen.

The motion was carried.

Father Nicholson proposed that the members be empowered to consult experts.

This also was carried.

Canon Heywood proposed that the Committee be entitled to co-opt additional members, the number not to exceed three, with the proviso that not all the three members be clergy nor all the three laymen.

The proposition was carried..

Canon Rivington next moved that the present number of communicants required to elect a delegate be increased from 50 to 100.

Mr. Savage moved an amendment reducing the number to 50.

The Lord Bishop remarked that it was not necessary that there should be a hundred communicants in order to elect one delegate. This rule came in when there were more than a hundred communicants. The great question was at what point the second member should be elected.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost, and Canon Rivington's original motion was carried.

The Lord Bishop, who had to catch a train, left the chair at this stage. As he did so, the Very Rev. the Archdeacon proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for the gracious manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the meeting. The Archdeacon added he was sure he voiced the feelings of the whole meeting when he said they all earnestly prayed to God, that He would spare the Bishop for many years to rule over them.

The motion was carried amid loud applause.

THE BISHOP'S THANKS.

The Lord Bishop, in reply, thanked all for the hearty manner, in which they had passed the proposition. The three days that he had presided at the meeting had made him think more and more that no bishop could desire to lead a better body of men than the members of this diocese. He believed the result of this Conference had been due not to any individual, but to many people who had prayed earnestly for its success and it was to God that they owed that success.

The Very Rev. the Archdeacon then took the chair.

Canon Rivington proposed that in the case of a lesser number of laymen being elected than the clergy, the laymen might elect more members to adjust the difference.

Mr. Wilson moved a rider that the deficiency be made up by the Cathedral, Girgaum, Byculla and Ahmednagar congregations.

Both the original proposition and the rider were carried.

It was also resolved that in all other respects the Bishop's instructions remain.

Canon Rivington proposed that if the number of clergy elected be less than that of the laymen, a proportionate number of votes be deducted from those of the laymen to adjust the difference.

A number of amendments were brought forward, and eventually the one proposed by Mr. Clarke was carried, which left it at the discretion of the Lord Bishop to adjust the difference.

Mr. Clarke's amendment was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

The Very Rev. the Archdeacon was then appointed convenor.

Canon Heywood moved a hearty and special vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Harvey, who had taken all the trouble of acting as secretary of the Conference.

The motion was carried amid loud applause.

This concluded the business before the Conference, which rose at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF.

The following is the annual account of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund for the year ended Dec. 31st last :—Balance on 1st January, 1910 in the Bank of Bombay, Current account, Rs. 1,262-2-7; fixed deposit, Rs. 1,500; in hand, Rs. 14 6-7; total Rs. 2,776-9-2. The income was : interest for two years on the fixed deposit of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 104-14-0, grand total Rs. 2,881-7-2.

Disbursements.—The following amounts have been disbursed from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1911, in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the plague epidemic, Rs. 359-0-0; sundry expense, Rs. 1-9-0, total Rs. 360-9-0.

Balance available on 1st January, 1912 :—In hand Rs. 14-6-7; fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay at 3 1-2 per cent., Rs. 1,500; with the Bank of Bombay on 1st Jan. 1912 Rs. 1,006-7-7, total Rs. 2,520-14-2.

During the recent Delhi Durbar a great number of motor-cars were assembled and it was remarkable to notice how many of them were shod with the new Continental Tropical three-ribbed tyres, a certain proof of their good quality and popularity. The secret of their success is due to the fact that these tyres are made with a quality

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Capt. W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Queda, 4,946 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail steamer India, 4,198 tons, Capt. G. W. Gordon, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate Coast ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The French Mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,558 tons, Captain T. Eschenauer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singa 1912 tons, Captain W. M. Marrison, sailed yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3048 tons, Captain G. Young, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain W. Shelton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer
In Stream.
Majidi .....1857 Geddie .....Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 14.

Ankosi.....1297 Edwards.....
Benwada.....3270 Kilner .....M M & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickoey.....China.....28-3.....
P & O Co
Delta .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co
Elsa.....2304 Warson .....W & A G & Co
Ballia.....555 Pratt...repairing ...I Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric .....2950 Cussack.....
Homayun.....2164 Moloney .....B & P S N & Co
Kuala .....360 McLaria .....H S N Co
Kuwait.....2336 Coates .....M M & Co
Kola.....370 Elton .....M M & Co
Laipora.....2124 Sumatt.....M M & Co
Lhasa.....951 Manley .....M M & Co
Liddesdale.....2750 Buyers .....Texas Oil & Co
Malda.....1122 Bamber.....M M & Co
Nowal Bhr .....212 Nacoda.....
Nurani.....2870 Orchbin .....T M & Co
Pentakota.....1209 Stewart .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Singa.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Semiramis .....736 Chossell .....Yacht
Santhia .....3353 Seddon .....M M & Co
Quilon .....4942 Cole.....M M & Co
Vil-de-la-Ciotat.....3558 Eschenauer.....M M & Co
Wakasa Maru.....3923 Nulsen.....M Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kchi	13-2	J P & Co
G & R Cronteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	
F Clan Mackinnon	3009	Young	Rangoon	17-2	J Finlay & Co
G Mokhtari	1107	LeMiere	Basreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen			N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
N Athenic	3623	Penwill	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
N Stoenbergen	2455	Younge			T M & Co
P Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Nasori	912	Watson	Basreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
Persia	3779	Clinnak			A S S & Co
Queda	4944	Goss			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Vermont	3723	Middleton		T M & Co
1	Capri	3718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	R Line
3	Wooda	2459	Saunders		J Mackintosh & Co
4	Cheltonian	3761	Jones		T M & Co
5	Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	13-2	
6	Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	17-2	R Line
7	Habsburg	2416	Seberich		Trieste	A L S N Co
8	President	3086	Bremer	Durban	16-2	A S & Co
9	Moltkefels					W & A G & Co
10&11	City of Glasgow	4112	Fendlay		K N & Co
12&13	India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	P & O Co
14	Kola	370	Elton		M M & Co
15	Bananco	2762	Boxhall		J F & Co
16	Coniston	2137	Wilson	Hull	2-4	

P & O Dock.

Kamsler .....1665 Coltman.....Durban.....16-2.....
A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Ville-de-la-Ciotat	Eschenauer	Noumea &c
„	Queda	Goss	Rangoon Jan 19
„	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Meteor	Semerson	Baloum
„	Malda	Bamber	Basreh
„	India	Gordon	Shanghai
„	Singa	Marrison	Rangoon
„	Wearbeck	Shelton	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Elton, for Basrah.
„ Clan Mackinnon, Young, for Rangoon.
„ Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Escenauer, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Inchinga for Persian Gulf.
„ Salzatte, for Aden.
„ Moltkefels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Penzakota, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's steamer "Moultan" arrived in London on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "China" left Trieste on the 12th instant and is due here about the 3rd March.

The Ellerman Line s s City of York sailed from Port Said on the morning of the 13th instant homeward bound and the same Co's s s Newby Hall arrived at Suez on the evening of the 10th instant homeward bound.

The B I S N Co's ss Nigaristan left Port Said on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Anchor Line agents have received a wireless message from the Elysia, advising that she will arrive here about 7 a. m. this morning and will land her passengers in the Victoria Docks—Anchor Line Shed.

The P and O s s "Banca" arrived at Singapore at 5 p. m. on Tuesday the 13th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	6	3
Same date last year	17	12
Total mortality from all causes		105
Same date last year		122

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,178	626	30

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agents add one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 1st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.
PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos is their collection of the
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Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 15th February, 1912.

PLAGUE AND MALARIA IN INDIA.

A MEMORANDUM, by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India regarding the measures taken for the suppression of malaria and plague in India, shows what this country, and particularly Bombay, has added to the world's knowledge on these two diseases. The Sanitary Commissioner records the fact that to the action taken and to the discoveries made in this country, not only India, but the world in general owes almost the whole of the knowledge upon which efficient and precise measures against those diseases are everywhere based. For India, might have been written Bombay, as this presidency has taken the lead all through—possibly because Bombay was first to be afflicted—but we have paid the penalty of the shortcomings of our predecessors and forebears in the matter of sanitation and have achieved a high position as leaders of sanitary improvement and methods of dealing with epidemics which have visited us. As regards malaria it is recalled that the cinchona enterprise of this country, which commenced more than fifty years ago, has been the chief means of bringing about such a fall in the price of quinine as to render practicable the policy of making the drug available to the poorest peasants throughout the world; secondly, that India was the first country in which an endeavour was made to mitigate malaria among the poor by the plan of selling single doses of quinine for the smallest coin in general daily use among the people; and thirdly, that to an officer of the Indian Medical Service, Sir Ronald Ross, belongs the credit of the discovery of the mode by which the disease is contracted and spread, and therefore the discovery of the precise measures by which alone its eradication is possible. As regards plague the Sanitary Commissioner recalls the discovery and provision of an excellent mode of protection in inoculation, the attainment of exact knowledge regarding the part played by rats in the epidemiology and endemiology of the disease, and the discovery of the mode of infection and conveyance by means of the rat-flea, which has led to the abandonment of many useless and very troublesome measures, previously considered essential, and has rendered it possible to name accurately the particular methods necessary for the avoidance and prevention of the disease.

As regards malaria, the memorandum sets forth that progress has been made by the Central Scientific Committee, the Provincial Committees and the General Committee consisting of the Central Committee and delegates from the Provincial Committees. The deliberations of the conferences showed that a first essential in the campaign against malaria is a complete knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the disease in different localities, and to secure this it was arranged, early in 1910, that each province should be given an opportunity of training a number of officers and subordinates in modern methods of malaria research. To this end a Central Malaria Bureau, containing a museum, laboratory and reference library was established at Kasauli; and at Amritsar a house was secured which serves as a permanent laboratory for malarial investigation and teaching. At the latter place three classes of instruction are conducted. After this specially trained officers and subordinates were appointed, in the different Provinces, whose sole duties are devoted to malaria. These officers are provided with adequate working staffs and tour from place to place investigating the disease and assisting in its prevention. What other provinces are about to do Bombay has already done. The appointment of Dr. Bentley on special duty led to the conclusion that detailed investigation must be conducted before great sums of money are spent on schemes designed to effect the improvement of malaria conditions and that in Bombay carefully devised measures for the destruction of the dangerous species of anopheles mosquito would very probably result in complete eradication of malaria from the city. If, says the Sanitary Commissioner, "vigorous and proper measures are taken by the Municipal Corporation, on whom the carrying out the measure devolves, the Government will assist them with a grant of one lakh of rupees from Provincial revenues," but he does not mention whether the Corporation has risen to its responsibilities and commenced those vigorous and proper measures.

As the Sanitary Commissioner states concerning plague, when first it appeared in this country nothing was known as regards the mode by which it is contracted and spread and all that could be done was to attempt to eradicate it by the means adopted in European countries for dealing with epidemic disease. "With this object very strenuous efforts were made," says the memorandum, "but success was not attained and sometimes the measures led directly to the misfortunes they were designed to avert." That puts the fact very bluntly, but it is not inaccurate to say so, or to add that it soon became clear that it was impossible to deal effectively with the epidemic in the absence of help from the people themselves and a policy of persuasion and assistance was substituted for the more rigorous measures, but this also failed to prevent the extension of the disease. However, the Plague Research Commission completed the investigation of the epidemiology of the disease and the preventive measures which are now being taken against plague are based upon the findings of the Commission and are known to be those which alone can prove effective. Their success depends entirely upon the extent to which they find favour with the people, therefore the results in different parts of the country are by no means uniform. The necessity for the people to co-operate whole-heartedly in the campaign against malaria and plague is strongly accentuated by the Sanitary Commissioner who asserts that not even a modicum of success can be hoped for without that co-operation, though he is willing to admit that it cannot be looked for unless the people learn to understand and have faith in the principles on which the measures are based; and he argues that their education in these matters is a primary and essential condition of success. If the campaign against these diseases is to have the effect desired it is essential that the efforts by Government should be supplemented by individual endeavours to secure sanitation in and around the household and to that end the primary education of the people should be directed.

SIR EDWARD GREY. THE Garter bestowed on Sir Edward Grey is certainly a very high honour for a commoner, but it is not quite so unique as the papers at home first made it out to be. It is certainly unusual for commoners to get the Garter; but there are later precedents than that of Sir Robert Walpole who received it from George I, in 1726. In 1772 George III gave this high honour to his Prime Minister, Lord North, who was a Lord only by courtesy, being the son of the Earl of Guildford, and a member of the House of Commons. In England, it is well-known, only actual holders of peerages are Lords, and their heirs and sons are commoners, though many of these have courtesy titles of Lord. Lord North did not become a real peer till nearly twenty years later, when he succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father. His end was pathetic as he became totally blind several years before his death in 1792. He was a favourite of the King and during his ministership the inglorious war with the American Colonies was waged. There was no particular reason for his receiving the Garter except the personal favour of the Sovereign, who was known to have favourites. In 1814 another commoner entered this order in the person of Sir Robert Stewart, better known as Lord Castlereagh, the eldest son of the Marquess of Londonderry. Castlereagh also sat in the House of Commons till a few months before his death in 1822, when for a brief while he succeeded his father in the Upper House. Like Sir Edward Grey he was a distinguished Foreign Secretary and rendered signal service as such during the trying period of the later Napoleonic wars. In 1814 he was British representative at the Congress of Vienna held by the European Powers after the defeat and retirement of Napoleon to Elba; and for his services there this great honour was bestowed upon him on his return home in June of that year. In 1845 Queen Victoria was desirous of giving the Garter to her Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, who was then in the midst of his fight against the Corn Laws. But Peel, who refused every honour offered for his services, also declined, respectfully of course, this one also, saying that being a commoner it would be somewhat inappropriate for him. Peel could easily have removed this difficulty by accepting a peerage which was his due, but a commoner he was born and a commoner he was proud to remain till the end. Knowing his sentiments, his widow declined to receive a peerage offered her by the Queen immediately after his sad death in 1850. Lord Palmerston was Knight of the Garter and not a commoner, yet he sat throughout in the House of Commons, because he belonged to the Irish Peerage whose members can sit in the Lower House. Sir Edward Grey might have declined the Garter on the same grounds as Sir Robert Peel; but he evidently has not imposed a self-denying ordinance on himself like the great commoner of the early Victorian Age. Sir Edward inherited a baronetcy, and is moreover a scion of a noble family, the present Earl Grey being a cousin of the well-known Lord Grey of Reform Bill fame, a granduncle. We could not be surprised if the present mark of the Royal favour, proved to be the precursor of his resignation of his onerous office, for it is well known a large section of his party are dissatisfied with his management of our foreign affairs and want him to retire. He may have accepted the Garter as setting the seal of Royal favour on his career before it is quite over, at least for the present.

COTTON. THERE has been a sharp recovery in American Cotton and rates have advanced about three-farthings per lb. from the lowest point touched. Here in Bombay bulls have managed—with the support they got from the rise in Americans—to bring up prices a good deal and the recent small arrivals from up-country, at a time when Mills have been enabled to go into the market as buyers, covering their large sales of yarn and cloths. As rates have been put up very high, and as cotton is also now coming into Bombay more freely, mills are holding off at present awaiting a lower range of rates. European and Japan shippers are keeping more or less aloof as present prices are considered to be unreasonably high and the latter secured a good quantity of the raw material for the Japanese Mills at much lower rates, before the recovery in the prices of the American cotton and the consequent firming of rates for the Indian varieties in our market. Most of our mills which have sold ahead of their production on a large scale, have not yet fully covered those sales and the recent rise in prices of the raw material will contribute towards reducing their profits. There is still a chance of seeing a lower range of prices for the raw material. At the present moment cotton is coming from up-country in such large quantities that crop estimates are being increased and the general opinion is that our prices must come down substantially before long, unless there is a tendency in America for rates to advance. While in many quarters the recent recovery in the rates of American Cotton is ascribed to improved trade demand we are inclined to take it to be only of a speculative nature. American cotton, in the neighbourhood of five-pence per lb. was generally considered cheap, especially when rumours were abroad of a probable reduction in the acreage of the next crop. This must have encouraged bullish operations on a large scale and therefore, as a natural result, prices had to advance. But at their present high level there will be less disposition for such operations and probably many will come out now to take profits. For these reasons there is every likelihood of a reaction setting in shortly. With the large crop this year in America no indication of conditions justifying a real rise in prices is yet observable.

IT is understood that the crown, which the King-Emperor wore at Delhi, has been safely conveyed to London.

THE *Pioneer* says it is still uncertain, when the Governor-elect of Bengal will assume charge of the Presidency.

IT is understood that a statue of Lord Curzon is now lying ready in London for shipment to Calcutta, but the site on which it is to be erected has not yet been selected.

The *Pioneer* says that a "Welsh National Durbar" will be held in Calcutta on the 1st of March, St. David's Day. Why not a Hindu *Eisteddfod* as well?

THE Burma contribution to the King Edward Memorial now amounts to Rs. 1,04,000.

JUDGMENT will be delivered to-day at Madras in the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly case.

THE statement made in Calcutta, that the question of a future residence for Lord Carmichael has been definitely settled is incorrect. His Excellency will have the choice of either Government House or Belvedere.

THE *Tribune* understands that the late Rajah of Mandi having left no male issue the Punjab Government will nominate a successor as early as possible,

THE hired transport "Rewa" sailed from Karachi for Southampton yesterday morning with the following troops:—First class, 89; second class, 62; deck 1,048 men, 38 women, 107 children.

THE Lahore Mahomedans have held a mass meeting in the Islamia College, unanimously supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's scheme of compulsory primary education as conducive to the up-keep of the credit, honour and political advancement of the Mahomedan community.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, it was decided to ask the Government Survey Department for a survey of an area of seven miles in the suburbs. No survey is at present available, and information as to the surrounding country is needed before the new improvement scheme can be prepared.

THE following Press Communique is issued:—Under Section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 (6 of 1900) the Governor-General in Council has decided to appoint Mr. L. W. Parlett, I.C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Twomey on combined leave from the 6th March, 1912, to 5th September 1912 or until further orders.

A PUBLIC Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall in the Public Office buildings, Trivandrum, yesterday afternoon when the Kareetha from His Excellency the Governor of Madras announcing the appointment of Mr. Graham as the Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin was handed over to His Highness the Maharajah by the Acting Resident which was publicly read by the Dewan. All the usual State functions were punctiliously observed.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Effect of Reichstag Elections.

BICENTENARY OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

As was evident from the result of the first balloting would be the case, the division in which Potsdam, the Emperor's favourite and most frequent of residences is situated, has gone over to the Socialists. This constituency is in a peculiar sense national and Imperial, for, in addition to a dozen palaces, it contains the great military camp and manœuvring ground of Doberitz and the vast manufactories and magazines of munitions of war at Spandau, to say nothing of the historic fortress, where £6,000,000 remaining over from the French war indemnity is stored up in minted money ready to pay the expenses of mobilisation.

It is almost a comical antithesis that this division should be represented in the Reichstag by the leader of the German anti-militarists, who has himself spent many months inside a fortress as a prisoner for attempting to undermine his fellow-countrymen's interest in and love for the army. Dr. Liebknecht, the new member, is a barrister by profession, and as a member of the Prussian Diet has already been able to show that he possesses capacity for public affairs, as well as eloquence of a somewhat heated and intemperate character. He is the son of Karl Liebknecht, who was sent over to this country from London by Karl Marx to found the German Socialist party, which he did in collaboration with the present leader of the "Reds," August Bebel.

In the first ballots Dr. Liebknecht obtained 21,505 votes, against 12,038 given to the next of his opponents, the Imperialist-Conservative, Herr Vosberg, who is the Burgermaster of Potsdam.

The National Liberals did not do themselves much harm by their absurd compact with the Centre in the Rhine Province, as the latter party only won Essen with their help, and lost both Dortmund and Dusseldorf to the Socialists. On the other hand, with Catholic assistance, the National Liberals were able to capture both Duisburg and Bochum.

AN UNSTABLE MAJORITY.

All the results of to-day's polling are now in. The final issue of the elections is about as unsatisfying as it could be, as it lies in the power of the Poles, Guelphs, Alsatians, and Lorrainers to make a majority either out of the old Black-Blue block or out of the National Liberal-Radical-Socialist Left. To-day seats were gained as under:

Conservatives of all grades	4
Centre	2
Poles	2
National Liberals	9
Radicals	7
Socialists	9

The new Reichstag is consequently constituted as below:

Conservatives	69
Centre	93
Poles	19
National Liberals	46
Ralicals	42
Socialists	108
Other parties	20

In the Potsdom Division, the figures were:

Liebknecht	22,751
Vosberg	18,243

Among the new Radical members is Professor Liszt, the eminent authority on criminal law. The Radicals have lost their leader and most frequent spokesman. Herr Wiemer, but will not have the slightest difficulty in obtaining at least an equally efficient substitute for him. Another disappearance is Herr von Oldenburg, who created so much commotion in the Reichstag by declaring that the Emperor should be in a position at any time to tell a lieutenant to take ten of his men and shut up that Assembly. The National Liberal, Prince Schonaich-Carolath, has been re-elected.

THE "FREDERICK" CELEBRATIONS.

Frederick the Great was commemorated in various ways yesterday, on the 200th anniversary of his birth. In Berlin flags flew from the public buildings and from a good many private ones too. Rauch's equestrian statue of the hero-King in Unter den Linden was banked up with plants and surrounded by a thick square carpet of pine branches at each corner, on which stood a pylon draped in bunting and topped by a large gilt crown. This decorated monument was the goal of a great popular pilgrimage, which went on throughout the day. Early in the forenoon the Emperor placed before the statue a huge wreath of laurel, bearing as an inscription, the saying of Frederick: "The strength of States rests on the great men who are born to them at the right moment." Another wreath from the Emperor was laid before the statue of the King in the Avenue of Victory. It bore the legend: "Auch der Ueberzahl gewachsen," which may be translated, "Match for superior numbers." For a third similar tribute placed before the monument to Frederick at Potsdam, the Emperor chose as inscription another dictum of the famous warrior, namely "Toujours en vedette."

CEREMONY AT POTSDAM.

It was at Potsdam that the principal celebrations took place. They opened with a military memorial service in the Garrison Church, where the mortal remains of the soldier-Soverign lie. In addition to the Emperor, and numerous members of his family, the congregation included the Chancellor and all the holders of the chief military commands in the neighbourhood.

Immediately after leaving the church, the Emperor held, on the square in front of the town palace, a parade of those regiments of the garrison which were founded by Frederick or formed out of his Guard. Addressing them, the Sovereign said. The first duty to-day for the troops assembled here, who fought and conquered under the eyes of and with the great King, is to show him military honours here before the Garrison Church, beneath which his mortal remains rest. Attention! Present arms! Thus Potsdam parade greets its glorious leader. I expect from you that you will, in case of need, fight just as you did then. The Emperor then read a Cabinet Order, in which, in commemoration of the occasion, he empowered the cavalry regiment of the Gardes du Corps to wear a breast-plate with the monogram of Frederick the Great.

KAISER AT THE ACADEMY.

In the afternoon, the Emperor delivered, before the members of the Academy of Sciences assembled in the White Hall at the Palace, an address, in the course of which, he said: If this morning belonged to the celebrations of the army, and especially of those corps which ascribe their foundation to the King-Connetable, I now greet the Academy of Scieness as the intellectual elite-troops which Frederick the Great recruited and stationed at their post of honour. Had not, indeed, the youthful King, even before he had become expander of his empire through martial suc honoured science and himself with the gettable saying that he would regard the quisition of the German philosopher whose first thought of for the presidency of the demy as a conquest in the land of truth? the Academy, in particular, holds good testimony spoken on a festal occasion a Frederick the Great by my grandfather, rests in God, "Everything great and that we admire in our country has been upon the foundations which he laid."

The Emperor then recalled the Friderici research carried out by the Academy, and p mised it fresh material in the shape of t King's correspondence with his Field-Marsh Mollendorf, which had been placed at his di posal by the latter's heirs. His Majesty con tinued: King Frederick was not only th restorer and protector of the Academy, bu also its regular contributor. I may remind the Academy that it was in one of its sittings that a treatise was read, in which the illustrious author, combating a materially directed view of history, gave expression to the opinion that riches and material possessions are dead stuff that only receive life and movement through intelligence and skill. And this treatise also contains the illuminating phrase that the strength of States rests on the great men whom nature allows to be born to them at the right moment.

The monarch concluded by announcing a increase in the membership of the Academy and of the funds at its disposal.

This evening a gala performance in honou of the occasion is being given at the Oper House here. The programme consists a piece specially written by Joseph Lauf and entitled, "The Great King." It present three tableaux from the life of Frederick th Great, the scenes for which are respectively lai at Rheinsberg, his secluded lakeside home, i the period immediately succeeding his marriage Hohenfriedberg battlefield, on which he deci sively defeated the Austrians and Saxons i 1745; and Sans Souci, his favourite summe residence at Potsdam, where he fraternised an quarrelled with Voltaire, who, however, doe not appear on the stage. The Emperor ha taken the keenest interest in this production and has personally supervised the rehearsals As incidental music, the compositions of th great Frederick are being played.

L. ASCH.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Opening of Townships Act Campaign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask you kindly to print the following communication that I have received by this Sout African mail from Mr. L. W. Ritch, lately th Honorary Secretary of the South Africa Britis Indian Committee, in London? Yours, &c.

H. S. L. POLAK.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 13.

Mr. Ritch's letter is as follows:—"For some tim past I could not understand how it was that parent lawfully resident in the Transvaal, whose minor children came to South Africa with a view to entering the Transvaal via Lourenco Marques, found it impossible to get beyond Portuguese territory and so to their homes. The complaints that reached me were to the effect that it was impossible to get railway tickets at Lourenco Marques, until the children in question produced permits from the Registrar of Asiatics. Now the law is quite clear as to the right of minor children whose fathers are lawfully registered to enter this Province. There is nothing in the Immigration Law about permits being necessary for such cases. It, however, became quite clear as time went on that some sort of compact existed between the Asiatic Office here and the Administration at Lourenco Marques. I found means of circumventing them, advising the parents before they went down to fetch their children to purchase return-tickets on their behalf. This seems to have driven the Transvaal Authorities to a further step. A few weeks ago, five children were arrested by a Portuguese official at Rossano Garcia, a few miles on the Portuguese side of the border, and, because they could not produce permits, were compelled to return to Lourenco Marques, whence they had come (paying their own fare for the privilege.) As soon as I heard of this, I communicated with the British Consul at Lourenco Marques, with the result that the children were released. However, with a view to investigating matters, I went down to Lourenco Marques, and learnt from the Consul, who is a courteous and conscientious gentleman, that the arrest was the result of a mistake. With a view to testing the truth of this, I accompanied a batch of about thirty children a few days later. I took the tickets for them at Lourenco Marques, and all went well till Rossano was reached. There, a Portuguese official entered the train, and went from carriage to carriage, demanding from all Indians their permits to enter the Transvaal. On my advice, they refused to discuss the matter with the gentleman, and I challenged him to interfere with them in any way. He evidently thought discretion the better part of valour, and we went through into British territory, where the whole party was promptly arrested, because the children were unable to produce permits. The cases have all been remanded to Johanesburg, where the first batch will be heard to-morrow. I have communicated with the Committee in London, as also again with the Consul in Lourenco Marques, with a view to an investigation of this charge being made and any repetition being prevented. I have no doubt at all in my mind that here again the Asiatic Department of this Province has been at work. The whole thing is almost incredibly scandalous. It is bad enough that we have to fight our own Governments without having to combat outside conspiracies of this kind.

The Government has fired the first shot with a view to enforcing the Gold Law and Townships Act. I have received a notice from the Government Attorney to surrender my titles to a property recently bought in my name by Ahmed Moosa Bhyat, a prominent Indian merchant of this Province. The notice also requires me, under certain pains and penalties, to evict the occupants of the property. Mr. Bhyat has opened a large and modern business on the premises, and also lives there with his family and assistant. A meeting is in progress as I write, to discuss the position. So far as I am concerned, I have no intention of obeying the Government's demand, but this is a matter that may have to be carried far, and, unless it is fought out to a finish and that successfully, it means that every Indian property-holder in the towns of this Province will have to surrender his property without compensation, and remove himself and his business into one or other of the compounds, or locations. As you are aware, both Mr. Polak and I have registered in our names considerable fixed property on behalf of more prosperous members of the community, and it is perfectly clear that the policy of the Government is, first, to beggar the people, and then segregate them as the price of their remaining in the country at all. I need not, I am sure, do more than state the bare facts, which are sufficiently scandalous and require no comment."

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The following Press communique is issued:—The Governor-General in Council has decided to appoint under Section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act 1911 (1 and 2 George, 5 Cap. 18) Mr. T. W. Richardson, I. C. S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of two years with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in the said Court.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE FOR LORD CREWE.

Lord Pentland to be Governor of Madras.

THE RUMOURS ABOUT THE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

It is officially stated that Lord Carrington has resigned his office of Lord Privy Seal and has received a Marquessate.

The Earl of Crewe has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, in addition to his present appointment as Secretary for India.

Lord Pentland has resigned the Secretaryship for Scotland, and will be replaced by Mr. McKinnon Wood.

Lord Carrington retires altogether, but it is understood that Lord Pentland has accepted the post of Governor of Madras.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

It is officially stated that Lord Pentland has been appointed Governor of Madras.

The Ministerial changes have fluttered political circles. The Conservatives continue to discuss the probability of Mr. Asquith retiring, while the *Daily News* says it has high official authority for denying the ridiculous rumours of Mr. Asquith resigning, and Sir Edward Grey succeeding him, or, alternatively, retiring from the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Government of India have received official intimation that Lord Pentland has been appointed Governor of Madras.

LATER.

The date of Lord Pentland's arrival in India to take up the Madras Governorship will no doubt depend to some extent upon that of the passing of the Bill in Parliament dealing with the administrative changes announced at Delhi, but it may be taken as probable that he will reach India in April.

[Mr. McKinnon Wood has been Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a post to which he was promoted in 1908, having only a few months previously taken his first office, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Right Hon. John Sinclair, 1st Baron Pentland of Lyth in the county of Caithness, has been Secretary for Scotland since 1905. He was born in 1860, being the eldest son of the late Captain George Sinclair, and a grandson of the late Sir John Sinclair. He married in 1904, Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he has one son and one daughter. As so many governors have been, he is an old soldier, for after having been educated at Edinburgh Academy, Wellington and Sandhurst, he entered the Army in 1879. He saw active service during the Soudan expedition of 1885, and retired as a captain two years later, having during the last year of his Army life acted as A. D. C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (during Lord Aberdeen's first appointment to that post), who later became his father-in-law. Before resigning his commission, he had already taken up political life, having in 1886 contested Ayr Burghs as a Gladstonian Liberal without success. He had to wait for six years for a seat in Parliament, but in the meantime sat on the London County Council from 1889 to 1892. In the latter year he was elected as member for Dumbartonshire, and represented it until 1895, when he was defeated by Mr. A. Wylie, M. P., who curiously had been Secretary to the Earl of Aberdeen, at this time Governor-General of Canada. Captain Sinclair remained two years out of Parliament, and then was elected for Forfarshire, which he represented continuously from 1897 till 1909 when he received his peerage. For a long time before his appointment as Secretary for Scotland he had been Private Secretary to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE.

Many Thousands of Men Give Notice.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Many thousands of miners are handing in their notices to-day.

The Miners' Conference in London has passed a resolution regretting that the owners refused the principle of a minimum wage, which, the resolution stated, is essential to a settlement.

It, however, expresses the willingness of the miners to have a further meeting with the owners, if the latter so desire.

DENMARK AND JAPAN.

Commercial Treaties Signed.

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 13.

The Commercial Treaty and Tariff Convention between Denmark and Japan have been signed.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Sir W. Egerton Appointed Governor.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Sir Walter Egerton has been appointed Governor of British Guiana.

[Sir Walter Egerton, K. C. M. G., was born in 1858 and educated at Tonbridge school. He went to the Straits Settlements and occupied the posts of Magistrate, Collector, Acting Resident and first Magistrate at Singapore and Penang from 1881 to 1897. In 1902 he was British Resident at Negri Sembilan in the Malay Peninsula and in 1903-4 held the post of High Commissioner in Southern Nigeria. From 1904 to 1906 he was Governor of Lagos, and since the latter date has occupied a similar position in Southern Nigeria.]

RUSSIAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 13.

The Budget Committee has fixed the Navy estimates at £15,903,000, an increase of £5,077,000 compared with 1911.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Great Speech from the Throne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB.. 14.

Their Majesties were given a splendid ovation as they drove in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, to-day, to open Parliament. The weather was dull and dry.

The usual brilliant scene in the House of Lords was somewhat dimmed by Court mourning. Peeresses wore black, only relieved by white plumes and veils.

In the speech from the Throne, the King said :—"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The state of war between Italy and Turkey, unfortunately, still exists. My Government is ready whenever favourable opportunity occurs, to join other Powers in mediation with a view to terminate hostilities.

"The situation in Persia continues to engage the serious attention of my Ministers, who are in constant communication with the Russian Government regarding the Persian Government and the re-establishment of order and tranquility. The papers will be laid upon the table as soon as possible.

"I trust that the crisis in China will soon be satisfactorily terminated by the establishment of a stable form of Government in conformity with the views of the Chinese people. My Government will continue to observe an attitude of strict non-intervention, while taking all necessary steps to protect British life and property. I fully recognise that the leaders on both sides, in China, have shown every desire to safeguard the lives and interests of foreigners resident in the Empire. The papers upon the subject will be laid upon the table.

"I am Glad to announce that the Opium Conference has arrived at an agreement."

The speech dwells on the Delhi Durbar, which, it says, furnished an overwhelming proof of the devotion and loyalty of Princes, Nobles and people, and upon spontaneous manifestations of affection and loyalty of all classes in Bombay and Calcutta. We were not less moved by the welcome accorded us on our return home, and by the sympathy in personal sorrow which has overtaken my family. The speech trusts that the transfer of the capital to Delhi and other changes will promote the prosperity of India.

"I view with grave concern the prospect of disputes between employers and workmen, and firmly trust that a reasonable spirit will prevail on both sides and avoid developments which would seriously affect the trade of the country and welfare of the people."

The speech, in conclusion, mentions the forthcoming legislation in connection with Home Rule, Welsh disestablishment, electoral reform, and certain social and industrial reforms, and a bill to carry out the recommendation of the Imperial Conference for the amendment of the consolidation law relating to the British nationality.

SOUTH PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Search for Mr. Smart's Assailants.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Persian official advices report that the trade routes in the south are receiving the unremitting attention of the Government. The organisation of the *gendarmerie* and other measures, which are being taken, are expected to produce the best effect.

Four of the assailants of the British Consul, Mr Smart, have been captured and will be imprisoned until the remainder are caught, when all will be tried.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The Persian Consul General at Calcutta has received an official communication from Teheran to the effect that the Government troops reached Karmanshah on the 8th February and fought with the rebels, defeated them and occupied their stronghold. Salarud Dowleh, Sirdar Muzaffer and the rest of the rebels fled.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

General Congratulations on his Honour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

All papers and parties unite in congratulating Sir Edward Grey on his recent honour. The bestowal of the Garter is regarded, not only as a personal honour, but as testifying to national concurrence in his conduct of foreign affairs.

It is recalled that Sir Robert Walpole, and Lords North, Castlereagh and Palmerston were the only other commoners to receive the Garter.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Reason for Activity in Building.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

The French Chamber, yesterday, discussed the naval programme.

Speakers generally agreed that it was the minimum compatible with national safety.

M. Delcasse dwelt on the naval activity of Austria, Italy and Germany, and said that France would content herself with destroyers and submarines to keep the defensive in the Channel and the Atlantic, but such a policy would be disastrous in the Mediterranean. France must be ready to attack any fleet threatening her communications with North Africa.

The Chamber adopted the programme by 453 votes to 73.

[The French shipbuilding programme provides that three battleships shall be laid down in 1912, two in each of the years 1913, 1914, and 1917, four in 1915, and two fast cruisers annually in 1917, 1918, and 1919. The estimated cost is fifty-six millions sterling.]

REVOLT AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Many Chinese Tortured and Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WEI-HAI-WEI, FEB. 14.

The local insurrection is in the neutral territory of Wenteng. It is anti-revolutionary in character. Hundreds are being tortured and killed. Chinese without queues are especially liable to slaughter. Marines from the cruiser, "Kent", are guarding the British boundary, pending the arrival of the Inniskillings.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Porte's Retaliation on Italian Firms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 13.

The Porte is determined to carry out its decision to close all Italian financial and insurance establishments in Turkey in retaliation for Italy's action in the Red Sea.

If this leads to further aggression on the part of Italy, then Turkey will probably expell Italian subjects wholesale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

A mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras will be held on the 16th instant to protest against the proposed blockade by Italy of the ports of Jeddah and Yembo, which practically form the gates of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Shums-ul-Ulama Moulvie Hajee Obaidullah Sahib, the Chief Kazi of Madras, will preside.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Consols Buoyant on German Buying.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Consols were buoyant to-day upon the hopes of an Anglo-German *rapprochement* and German buying.

RECAPTURE OF "ASHES."

Utmost Enthusiasm Evinced at Home.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails on the recapture of the "Ashes". The critics say that England will now look forward to the triangular matches with confidence.

MILITARY AVIATION.

Huge Extension of French Resources.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

The Senate, yesterday, debated a bill providing £920,000 for aviation, and to establish an aeronautic regiment.

M. Millerand, Minister of War, explained that while fifteen dirigibles would be constructed, attention would be concentrated upon aeroplanes. He hoped by the end of the year to be able to mobilise 32 air squadrons, each having eight aeroplanes carrying several passengers, and sixteen motor-cars. There would be thirty aviation centres with flying-grounds.

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT.

New Amalgamation Scheme Proposed.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Government announces that Southern and Northern Nigeria will be amalgamated under Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hongkong, who will shortly leave for England from Hongkong.

It will be Sir Frederick Lugard's duty, after a study of the local conditions, to submit a recommendation for the future administration of Nigeria.

[Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, K. C. M. G., was born in 1858 and entering the Army served with distinction in the Afghan War of 1879-80, the Sudan Campaign of 1885 and the Burma Campaign of 1886-1887. In 1888 he commanded the Expedition against slave traders on Lake Nyassa, when he was severely wounded. He was employed by the British East Africa Company as Administrator of Uganda from 1889 to 1892. He then went under the Royal Niger Company to Borgu, in charge of an expedition to negotiate British treaties and was in charge of a further expedition for British West Charterland to Lake Ngami in 1896-97. He was H. M. Commissioner of the Hinterland of Nigeria and Lagos and Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, which he raised, in 1897-99. From 1900 to 1906 he was High Commissioner in Northern Nigeria with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has been Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief at Hong Kong since 1907.]

THE BRISBANE STRIKE.

SYDNEY, FEB. 14.

The representatives of sixteen thousand transport workers have declared that the Brisbane strike is illogical, and have prohibited a strike in sympathy.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 14.

The steamer "Arabia", to-day, shipped £ 150,000 gold for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Mr. Lindsey, the engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, has died in the Grindelwald.

STEWART ESPIONAGE CASE.

Remarkable Story by a Paid Spy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 14.

A sensation has been caused by an interview in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* with a Belgian named Verrue, the chief witness in the Stewart case. He says that while he was the agent in Hamburg, in 1907, for a London brewery firm, whose name he mentions, the director of the brewery wrote to him requesting him to enter the service of the British Espionage Bureau. He was subsequently engaged by the Bureau at a salary of £250 a year, but later was dismissed from the brewery, and shabbily treated by the Bureau. He then entered the German espionage service, though continuing relations with the British, and it was thus that he met Stewart, who, under an assumed name, described himself as an agent of the Espionage Bureau, but gave himself out as a Bremen traveller for a patent bottle-stopper.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Russian Exports to be Extended.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 14.

The Sugar Conference has reached an agreement. The convention will be renewed for five years, and Russia will be allowed to export an extra 150,000 tons in 1911 and 1912, and a further 100,000 tons in following years, the number of which is not settled.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Discussion on Revolutionary Books.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14

At the High Court to-day, during the hearing of the Dacca conspiracy case before Justices Harrington, Mukerji and Caspersz there was an interesting discussion between Mr. Garth, the prosecution counsel, and their Lordships.

Mr. Garth referred to the books found in the library of the Anusilan Samity which the accused used to read showing the objects of the Samity. These included "Barteman Rananiti" or the Modern Art of Warfare. "Mukti Kon Pathe" or which way lies salvation, Bunkin Chunder Chatterjee's works, Mr. R. C. Dutt's works, the Gita. The counsel proposed to read extracts from these books which were of a revolutionary character.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee : Is it right that these books should be dealt with in that way ? If you wish to deal with them at all you should take along with isolated passages which you consider as objectionable other passages which are good. Your friends on the other side may say that the passages are not indicative of the book as a whole.

Mr. Garth.—I cannot recall at this particular moment whether I read this particular extract at the Sessions Court, at any rate in the case of other books I read out extracts.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee.—One cannot form an opinion about a book without seeing it. We have not got the books at all before us.

Mr. Garth.—Most of these books are well-known books. They are constantly read in Bengali households.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee.—I have read a great many of them. I was astonished to see some of the books were treated by you as objectionable. Take, for instances, Mr. R. C. Dutt's works. Many of them are used as text books not only here but in English Universities. Also you say they are of objectionable character.

Mr. Garth:—I have never said that, nor any body on behalf of the prosecution has said that. I submit your Lordship is not doing me justice when you say that.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee :—You said they were taken out three times and they fall under patriotic works. They are cold economic books.

Mr. Justice Harrington:—"What do you say about Bunkim Chander's" Debi Chowdhurani:?

Mr. Garth ;—My submission with regard to that is that it encourages dacoity. I have not seen the book myself.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee:—That book has been in existence for the last so many years and has been widely read. Because it had been used by unscrupulous persons, it does not show that the tone of that book is bad. So also is the case of the "Gita." The extract from the "Gita" you put, nobody would ever dream of prostituting it for base purposes. Therefore we have to take the evidence as a whole.

Mr. Garth :—The question is what are the objects of the Samity. We want to show by books, papers and magazines the members of the samity had read what the tendency of their mind was.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee; The "Gita" is used by thousands of people of culture in the country. Mere presence of it in a particular library does not show that the owner of it was seeing it for base purposes. In the case of "Mukti Kon Pathe" and "Bartaman Rana Niti" the case is quite different.

Mr. Garth :—No one suggests anything against the "Gita," but what I say is that it is a circumstance which ought to be taken into consideration in considering the question what was it that these people read. We know what they were doing at the Samity, and we know also what their rules were. Besides this they had vows and so forth. We also have it in evidence that the library was an indication of what they read of. It does not help your lordships in answering the question. I have nothing to say.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee:—You say that unscrupulous persons might take their lessons from these books. Very well. Then how do you account for the fact that frankly revolutionary books such as "Barteman Rana Niti" and "Mukti Kon Pahe" were taken out only thrice and twice respectively while the other books were not taken out more times.

Mr. Garth;—The language of these two books, judged by their translation could not appeal to the young Bengali mind, therefore it is that I suggest that the books like the Forger Clive, Devi Choudhurani and others were taken out several times. If your Lordship think that I should not read extracts from any of these books I shall not do so. It will only simplify my work.

Mr. Justice Harington:—It would be more pertinent to the enquiry before us to know more of what they wrote than what they read.

Counsel then placed before their Lordships lists of pamphlets and magazines and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Address Voted by Calcutta Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. FEB. 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following resolution was passed unanimously :— That an address of welcome be presented to His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the first Governor of Bengal, on his arrival at Calcutta and that a committee of nine members be appointed to draft the address.

Mr. Shirely Tremerane, in supporting the resolution, said that he had the privilege some years ago of travelling with Lord Carmichael from Marseilles to Aden. He was sure they would all agree with him that His Majesty had made a very good choice. Lord Carmichael in a letter to him a few days ago, said that when he was appointed to Bengal he viewed the appointment with misapprehension because the fact of the capital being transferred to Delhi would not make him welcome, but he felt it his duty to go. Since then, however, the cordial welcome he had received both from the Press and elsewhere had dispelled his misapprehensions and he looked forward with pleasure to his arrival in Calcutta.

At the next meeting the Commissioners will consider the amount they will spend for this purpose.

THE NEW DELHI.

Arrangements for Transfer of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 14.

The *Pioneer* says, "Colonel Cole is proceeding with a plan for acquiring temporary accommodation for the Government of India officials and Secretariat staffs at Delhi, during the next cold weather. The original scheme has been modified and reasonable rents will be given for various houses. Care will be taken that the permanent residents are not in any way disturbed.

"It is understood that Mr. Hailey, I.C.S. on return from leave will be placed on special duty with a view to eventually becoming officer in charge of the Imperial enclave."

PLAGUE IN BEHAR.

Hundreds Leaving the New Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

A Behar correspondent writes that plague is raging at Bankipore, the capital of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and hundreds are leaving the town. The number of dead rats found is daily increasing, and if things continue as at present the new Lieut. Governor will have to open his regime in Behar with a strenuous campaign against plague. It is not only the town itself, which is infected, but also the neighbouring districts of Gaya and Saran show a heavy death-roll week after week. In Patna City, during the week ending the 10th instant, there were 146 deaths ; in the Patna District during the same period there were 320 seizures and 243 deaths : in the Saran District there were 1,200 seizures during the week and 940 deaths.

VICEROY'S TOUR TO BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 14.

The programme of the Viceroy's visit to Benares is published :—

February 17th—10 a.m. State asrival ; 10-30, Mirajpursi ceremony ; 11-30, State visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares ; 12 noon, address by the Municipal and District Board of Benares at Nadesar House ; 2 p. m. visit to the May Queen's College ; Investiture ; 2-15, His Excellency's return visit to His Highness the Maharajah at Ramnagar; 4-15, visit to the Central Hindu College and laying the foundation stone of the King Edward Boarding House ; 5 p. m. garden party at the house of the Agent ; investiture ; 8 p.m. Banquet.

February 18th—Quiet day. His Excellency may visit the Ghats and Saranath and depart privately in the evening for Lucknow.

It is understood that Lady Hardinge will also accompany the Viceroy to Benares.

STRIKE ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 14.

The workmen of the North Western Loco motive Workshops, Lahore, numbering four to five thousands, struck work since yesterday on account of heavy fines and other grievances.

The workmen on strike of the North Western Railway Loco Workshops held a mass meeting this afternoon in the Maidan near the Fort. Their main grievances are difficulties about leave and increase of pay, constant fines, no compensation for injuries or deaths in performance of duty, no time allowed for religious observances such as Namaz, and inconveniences in connection with latrine arrangements and the difficulties regarding the water supply and accommodation. They have been given no share in the Coronation bonus of a half month's salary. I was announced at the meeting that the Manager of the Railway had asked the strikers to attend the Workshops on the 15th instant and represent grievances formally. It was decided to obey the manager's call on condition of going on strike again if the grievances were not redressed.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

It is officially announced that the new quarter-anna and the one, two and three anna postage stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George the Fifth, will be placed on sale at all Post Offices from the 1st March 1912. From the same date the new one-anna service Postage stamps will also be available at all the Treasuries.

A NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The following Communique is issued tonight from the Private Secretary's office :—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, K. C. S. I., to be the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces in succession to the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett when the latter retires in July next.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

THERE is a prevalent belief that the system of Western education, as followed in India, needs radical reform. People have come to perceive glaring defects in it, and its evils have been magnified in some quarters under the influence of the political excesses of recent years. A few extremists, like Sir J. D. Rees, condemn it altogether as the root of all troubles in the body politic, and as destroying the fine old Oriental character distinguished for its chivalrous courtesy, its pliability, and its obedience to authority. This same education is again condemned as fatal to the prestige which is essential to the preservation of foreign domination. It is a happiness to perceive that these men are crying in the wilderness. Western education in India is held by British statesmen and administrators as a settled fact, and Government cannot, and will not, withdraw from the policy which has been in force now for fifty years. Its blessings and benefits are generally acknowledged. They are multifarious, far reaching and comprehensive. This education is twice blessed ;—it blesseth him that gives and him that receives. The system is not perfect. Its working has revealed many defects. But I should not father it with whatever defects of character and intellect one many notice in the educated classes ; nor should I associate it, directly and essentially, with political intemperence. Do we blame the system of education in Europe, for its breed of revolutionists and anarchists ? The education here has produced, indeed, a vast body of prattlers and smatterers, but it has also produced a considerable body of sober-minded, honest and intelligent men, including a few shining lights who, in respect of character and attainments, would have done honour to the most advanced countries in the world. We must, however, note our defects, because their recognition is the first step towards reform and progress. In one of his speeches at Ahmedabad, H. E the Governor frankly spoke his own mind on the results of this education. "My own view," he said, " after more than four years of careful observation, for which a Governor has exceptional facilities, is that higher education is certainly not fulfilling present requirements, and that the progress of India industrially and administratively, is being retarded by the poverty of intellectual equipment provided by the Universities.

I do not, in the least doubt the capacity of Indians, of which I know excellent examples ; but the output of the Universities is too largely composed of slenderly educated young men, whose intellects have not been fully awakened, who have not learnt thoroughness, who have no idea of prosecuting their studies further, and who sometimes cherish an exaggerated estimate of their acquirements." This is the solemn, deliberate and emphatic verdict of an earnest and thoughtful man, which must not be dismissed without serious consideration. The judgment, speaking broadly, is rather sweeping, but it is sound, in the main. Sir George Clarke has his own ideas of reform, which he has been endeavouring to press upon the Senate of the Bombay University with vehement persistence. They have provoked difference, and also some bitterness. I am in a position to state that in spite of his sterling qualities and magnificent achievements as Governor, Sir George has incurred the disapprobation of a certain section of the Indian community on account of his uncompromising vigour on behalf of his proposals for the reform of higher education. I, for one, do not find myself in perfect agreement with him. But whether one agrees with him or not, it would be clearly unjust to deny him credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose. He can have no ulterior object, such as is suspected by the uncharitable on the other side to lie behind some of his proposals. I do not believe that the omission of English history from the compulsory group has been proposed with any political motive. Its study will not be answerable for a single addition to the band of malcontents, as its suppression will have absolutely no effect upon the spirit of disaffection. I am afraid that the character of political agitation will not alter materially, in consequence of changes made, here and there, in the course of studies in schools and colleges. The unrest springs from causes too complex and multifarious to be amenable to the treatment of such simple remedies as are proposed by their advocates of each as a sure specific. I must not, however, be understood to say that the system needs no reforming or that real reforms will not be beneficial in their own way. But it is not within the scope of this article to dilate upon this aspect of the question.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

THE proposals for a Hindu and a Moslem University have originated in the belief that the existing education is too partial and one-sided to be free from very serious deficiencies. The promoters of the Universities have discovered that perfection, can only be attained by a harmonious blending of the learning of the East and the West, of western arts and sciences with eastern religion and philosophy. It is asserted that the foreign fare, on which the Indian youth has been nursed exclusively, has produced strange and grotesque results. It is scarcely assimilated in the system. The education is described as much too outlandish. It is like grafting a strange sapling on an old trunk. It is an excrescence foreign to the soil. The education is ordinarily but a thin veneer, mere glitter and polish. It is received eagerly for its commercial value. It is pursued as a means to an end, and is left off, as soon as the end is achieved. It is held further that it is the fruitful source of scepticism and irreverence, and that it is all due to the omission of religious instruction, which is a grave drawback of the educational system of the State. Religion will be the principal item in the programme of the new Universities. It is expected that when this essential is supplied, it will produce a race of sober, loyal, citizens, and disaffection and turbulence of spirit will suffer a severe check. H. H. the Aga Khan lately observed that the object of the Moslem University was to create, by means of the Koran and Arabic literature, an Islamic atmosphere ; and the Hindus similarly want to envelope their own institution in the Vedic atmosphere. Learned Moulvies and Shastris are to join the western professor in an endeavour to build up the character of the student, perfect, so far as is humanly possible, in all its parts, and the result, as is fondly believed, will be, not one of your latter-day hybrids, but a true Hindu and a true Musalman—a choice product of the learning of the two hemispheres, a pure essence compounded of the spirit of the East and the West, cherishing reverence and obedience, and abhoring protest and dissent, where it is likely to go beyond dutiful loyalty and legitimate aspirations.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

WILL these national Universities fulfil the high expectations raised of them ? Will they, to any reasonable extent, realise the ideal of their promoters, as outlined in the foregoing paragraph? I believe they will do much good, but I am sure they will not work wonders. If it is considered so very desirable to model these Universities on lines, differing widely and essentially from those settled for Government institutions, are we to understand that these latter are palpably defective ? If this were to be accepted as the correct inference, then one may ask why Government do not over-haul their own system. Whatever the course of studies, the one thing of supreme importance in education is the choice of teachers. If the professor is a man of high character and attainments, if he realises the sacredness of his calling, and if he, by the force of personal example and magnetism, can permeate his pupils with an exalted ideal of life and duty, he will do far more good than can be effected by any or all of the nostrums commended to the public approval by its several advocates. Before this sovereign remedy, the question whether English history should be retained as a compulsory subject at our colleges is one of very minor importance, indeed ; and whatever the curriculum, and whether religion is included in it or not, the choice of professors of first-rate character and ability for the proposed national Universities ought to be the first care of their boards of management. The colleges affiliated to these Universities may not yield all the happy results which are promised by their enthusiastic supporters. But if they are not to sink eventually into somewhat commonplace institutions, if they are not to be, more or less, a replica of Government colleges, they must have eminent men on their teaching staff. Then they will be a valuable help-mate and supplement to the sister institutions under Government control. They will afford a basis of comparison between their alumni and those turned out by the colleges managed by the State. They will arouse in the students a feeling of comradeship, and will lay the foundation of lasting and inspiring friendships, such as are formed at Oxford and Cambridge. They will bring the people into closer and more intimate touch with national education and will identify them, in a manner, with it. They will contribute materially to the diffusion of light in this land. I cannot, therefore, agree with Justice Sankaran Nair in his uncompromising opposition to the scheme. He thinks, that in the end, it will be favourable to reaction, and opposed to progress and reform. He thinks these new Universities will serve to perpetuate and accentuate racial differences. As we are aware, they are not put forward as rival, but avowedly as friendly schemes. Either community has cordial wishes for the success of the project of the other. If racial differences will continue, the causes must be sought for elsewhere than in thees communal seats of learning.

DION.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council for the year was held at noon to-day at the new Council Chamber of Fort St. George, under the Presidency of Lord Carmichael. There was a good attendance and several new members took the oath of office. Lady Carmichael and other visitors were present. The President declared the new Council Chamber open in a neat little speech, and the Hon. J. N. Mainson then moved a resolution expressing gratitude for the services rendered to the Presidency by the late Hon. Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, C. S. I.

The members of the Government then proceeded to answer interpellations which were 168 in number.

NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The new Council Chamber declared open by Lord Carmichael this day is a splendid structure. The building comprises a room about 70 by 40 feet for holding meetings of the Legislative Council in addition to four retiring rooms and some offices. The Council room, which occupies the central portion of the new wing, stands on the exact site of the old Banqueting Hall. It was found to be impossible to convert this old hall into a suitable Council room owing to its narrow and stunted proportions and it was consequently dismantled to make room for the new building. The old Banqueting Hall though boasting no architectural pretensions in outward appearance possessed inside a feature of great interest in its black Palaveram stone pillars which originally formed part of a collonade built from the sea gate to the Fort House by order of George Norton Pitt, Governor of Madras in 1732. After the capture of Madras by the French in 1746 these pillars were carried away to Pondicherry, but were recovered by the British and re-erected inside the old Banqueting Hall in 1761. Some of the pillars were so badly cracked that it would have been impossible to use them again in the new building, but twenty of them were selected and have been used under five pediments on the outside of the new wing where they have a striking and dignified effect. A brass tablet recording the history of these pillars has been inserted in the wall in the vestibule of the new Council room. The style of the new wing is plaster classic which is the traditional style employed by the British on their buildings in the Fort of which the old church which stands near the new Council Chamber is a most happy example.

DUMRAON RAJ CASE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

At the High Court, this morning, Mr. C. R. Das applied before the Chief Justice to fix a date for the hearing of the appeal in Dumraon Raj Case. This is an appeal preferred by the Secretary of State against the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Arrah declaring. Maharaj Kesho Persad Singh as owner of the Dumraon Raj estate. The Government supported the claim of a minor who was recognized by the Government as heir to the Dumraon Raj. The Chief Justice said that the hearing of the appeal will be taken up after the judgment in the Dacca conspiracy case had been delivered. In any case this appeal will not come on for hearing before the 18th of March. A Special bench consisting of Justices Harrington Mukherjee and Casperaz will hear this appeal which is likely to last about six weeks.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 13th that survey operations are still in progress at Shimong. Geku and in the Yamne Valley, but are seriously interfered with by cloudy weather.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Trial of the Khan at Criminal Sessions.

At the tenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Charles William King, Annie King and Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Chief-of Hoti Mardan, stand charged with the abduction of two European girls, named Elsie Swannell and Daisy Coutts, and abetment thereof.

The Court-room was again crowded yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, defended the first two accused; the third accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

Miss Elsie Swannell, further examined by the Advocate-General, said it was not true to her knowledge that the Khan had said to her or to Miss Coutts that they had been brought from Bombay against his instructions. He did not suggest that they should not remain in his service. He said they were to go back to him from Rawalpindi, after the bungalow had been got ready. After leaving the gardens, they and the Kings came down to the same street, and from there they drove to the station and got into the train for Rawalpindi. They arrived in Pindi early in the morning, and went to the dak bungalow. Mr. King left them there saying he was going to see some man. He came back two or three hours later and took them to another house. He said he had seen one Baba, who was the Chief's cashier and who was bringing money with which to pay them. At the other bungalow Baba, who appeared to be a Sikh, was also present. Baba paid them for the period covered by the 23rd to the 30th September and paid them Rs. 30 extra for expenses. Each was paid Rs. 26 as wages. The Rs. 30 were for the expenses of their upkeep. They did not understand that their services had been dispensed with. King told them distinctly that they were shortly to return to Hoti. He went away the same night. Baba left after paying the money. On the 6th October she wrote a letter to the Mother-Superior. She received no answer to her first letter, till the 6th, King told them the same day that they were to go to Murree. He also said that they might go to Kashmere. Both the Kings had told them at Hoti that they would have no work to do at all. Witness then got a letter and a telegram from the sister. Witness destroyed the telegram when she came to Bombay. She got, she thought, two telegrams. She destroyed both. The first telegram was without the name of the sender. Witness also sent off a wire on receipt of the telegram and the letter from the Sister. She believed she got a reply to her telegram. She wired to King stating that she had received two wires from Bombay, sending for both of them urgently. The money paid by Baba was not sufficient to take them to Bomtay. They neither saw Baba, nor a governess, nor children. They had spent a portion of the money paid to them. They had to pay for their food. After the letter of the 9th, witness got a wire from King stating that he was coming to Rawalpindi with a motor to take them for a drive. King came on the following night by train and went away the next day. Witness told him about the letter she received, but King replied that the letter was nothing at all. Witness did not see him again till the police came. They remained in the house at Pindi till the 12th, when the Superintendent of Police and a Roman Catholic priest came. Mrs. King was present, when the Superintendent saw them. The Superintendent said there was no Rani, and they had to go back to Bombay. They said they were willing to go, but they had no money. After the Superintendent had gone, Mrs. King said, "Why do you want to go; you sit here and get your pay". She also said, "Now you all are going away, I won't get the Rs. 200 the Chief has promised me." They packed up their things and went to the Superintendent. They were then taken to the Cantonment Hotel Mrs. King came to the hotel to see them. She said that she had wired to King to come down, stating that the two girls had been taken away by the police. She came back with King the next morning. King said that the police could do nothing to them; that they need not be afraid of the police; that he had also shown the wire to the Chief and the Chief had said, "Mr. King, save me and save youself." He also asked them to tell the police that they had come to teach his (King's) children. They did not see the Kings after that. They were two days at the hotel and then they came to Bombay in charge of the police. On arrival in Bombay, they went to the Home. Witness identified two letters in the handwriting of King written to Mrs. Hunt, Secretary, Y. W. C. A.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. She said that she was not a Eurasian. She was born at Jubbulpore. She had lived almost all her life at the Home, but at times she had lived at Belgaum with her grandmother. Since she left home, she had been employed as a shop girl and a telephone girl. She had served at Whiteaway's, the Shilling Stores, and King and Company. (a Parsi shop). She began service in 1905. She had no relatives in Bombay, but had relatives up-country. She saw the Khan only on three occasions. At the station, he was with them for about fifteen minutes. The interview in the house must have been for about half an hour. The interview at the garden must have been for over an hour; that was, from the time they came till they left. She was with the Khan for about ten to fifteen minutes. The station was about a mile away from the garden. Before she left Bombay, she knew that the second accused's name was Mrs. King. When Mrs. King came to the Home, she always asked to see the Mother Superior and always did see her. At the very first occasion, it was stated that two governesses were to go. Mrs. King did suggest that witness should go alone when the other lady, Mrs. Schultz, was ill. Mrs. Schultz was the first person it was arranged she should go with. She knew Mrs. Schultz, who was a young woman of about 27. She was in Bombay now, and was in Bombay when witnesses were examined in the Police Court. Mrs. Schultz could not go as she was in hospital. She was not now at the Home. She was there formerly with the witness. She left the Home two days ago. It was then suggested that witness should go with Mrs. Glendenning. She did not know whether Mrs. Glendenning was to get higher pay than the witness. She was also living at the Home and she agreed to go. Mrs. King asked witness to go with Mrs. Glendenning to be photographed. Mrs. Glendenning was quite old. She must be about fifty. She was a widow and had a son, who was married. She was a grandmother. Had Mrs. Glendenning not backed out, they were to go together. Mrs. Glendenning was to go until Mrs. Schultz got well. Witness knew that Mrs. Glendenning's photo was never sent. She never heard from anyone that Mrs. Glendenning said she would not go. Witness never made inquiry as to why Mrs. Glendenning was not going. She might have said at the Police Court that Mrs. Glendenning's photo was kept back because she did not like to go. She must have said so if it was on the paper. The deposition was read over to her by the Court interpreter and she made an addition to the statement. The next person, she heard, who was going to accompany her, was Mrs. Paslow, who was 24 years old. She knew nothing about Mr. Paslow. Mrs. Paslow had two children. She came to the Home to see the Mother-Superior, on the day witness left. The Mother-Superior told her on the morning of the day she left that Mrs. Paslow was not going. She did not know that it was the first time Mrs. King had heard that Mrs. Paslow was not going, and had sent her sister Miss Coutts. She did not know if Mrs. King had ever before seen Miss Coutts. Miss Coutts was working with a lady then. She had also told witness that she had been a hospital nurse in Bombay. Witness knew nothing about the story that before Mrs. Schultz had agreed to go, the Kings were going to get Mrs. Rogers. She heard about it afterwards. Mrs. Rogers was a married woman with three children and her husband was in Bombay. Mrs. Paslow was in Bombay when witnesses were examined in the Police Court. She was now at the Home. Witness did not know whether Mrs. Paslow was living with her husband at the time when it was arranged that she was to go to Mardan. She came to live at the Home about a month ago. A register was kept of the people living at the Home with dates of arrival and departure. Boarders paid if they were able to pay. She went to Mardan third class.

Mr. Inverarity said that the third class fare for Rawalpindi was Rs. 17-5 and for Hoti about Rs. 15.

Continuing, witness said she and Miss Coutts had luggage with them. Witness took all the clothes she had. She took a number of dresses with her. At Mardan, the Chief was in the waiting room. It was explained to her at the time that he complained that one of the ladies did not correspond with the photo. It was not said that he had expected a more elderly woman than Miss Coutts. At the waiting room, witness did not see any photos. Her photo was not there. She never said at the Police Court that she saw her photo in the waiting room. She was sure she did not say that.

STARED AT BY NATIVES.

On the passage being pointed out to her in the evidence, she said that she never meant that. She meant that she saw the photo at the Bungalow. Witness said it must be a mistake. She never saw the photo at the waiting room. She never thought of stating at the Police Court when she gave her evidence that she stated to Mrs. King that she had no testimonials because she had never been in that sort of service before and Mrs. King said that it was unnecessary. At the station, Mrs. King told witness that she had explained to the Chief that the lady, who ought to have come was sick and Miss Coutts therefore came instead. The lady who was sick, was Mrs. Schultz. The Chief's bungalow was in a crowded part of the town, in fact, in the market. There was only one bed-room provided for her and Miss Coutts. The rooms opened on to a verandah, which was of considerable length. Part of the house was let out to tenants. The Kings told them that there were numerous tenants. Witness did not see tenants coming out on the verandah. From their room, they could have walked on the verandah right in front of all the rooms that opened on to it. She could see the verandah from end to end, but she took no particular notice of it. The verandah might have been a hundred yards long. They lived at the bungalow without chikhs for more than four days. While at Hoti, they did go out on two occasions. On the first occasion she walked in the street with the Kings. She went to the garden on the first occasion and spent some time there. She did not notice any houses surrounding the garden. It was a small garden. She did not know if the public had access to it. She was told there was a public garden, but this was not the one. She walked back through the streets with the Kings. That was after the Chief had seen them at the bungalow. She did not find natives gather round them. During the day, she complained of natives staring at them at the bungalow when they were on the verandah, large crowds used to assemble before to stare at them.

Q.—Was that the reason why the chikhs were put up on the 30th? A.—Oh! no, we made no complaint about that.

Q.—Weren't the chikhs put up because you complained that natives were staring at you? A.—Yes, we complained. The chikhs were not put up in consequence of the complaint.

She knew the reason why the chikhs were put up, because Mr. King explained to them. They were to go to the verandah after the chikhs were put up.

Q.—Was it not the reason that you put towels on your heads, so that people may not see you Europeans walking through the streets? A.—They were put up because the Kings asked us to do so. They were put up for the purpose of concealment, so that people may not know that we were Europeans.

THE LETTER WITH THE "BUT."

Continuing, witness said her first letter was posted at Mardan on the same day that she wrote. When she wrote that letter, she put a dash after the "but" and dash underneath it herself. She did it with the same pen and same ink that she was writing with and immediately after she had written the "but" and before she had written anything else.

Q.—I put it to you that these dashes have been written with a different pen and ink and at a different time? A—No, I wrote it at the same time with the same pen. I can see no difference.

Mr. Inverarity showed the letter to his Lordship and to the jury and said that the letter read quite grammatically with the "but" and the immediate contest.

Before witness left Bombay, the Mother-Superior did not warn her about any improper conduct on the part of the Chief.

Q.—What did she tell you about the story of the girl running out of the bath-room? A—I do not remember that.

Q—What did she ask you not to forget?

A—I do not remember that.

The Mother-Superior, she went on, never told her a story of a girl running out of the bath-room. She knew when she got the letter that the Sister suggested that she was to run out of the bath-room if necessary. That letter was a reply to her letter with a "but." She did not know if the Sister had drawn any adverse inference from her letter with the "but." The Chief first came to the bungalow at about 11 o'clock in the morning. She did not know how he came or how he left. She did not know that there were plenty of people about. With the exception of "e Malakand hae" and "Kaiko Darta" she did not understand anything of what he said. What she said was in Miss Coutts had told her in English. The Khan did not understand English and he did not know what Miss Coutts was saying to her.

Q.—Why did you not write that in your letter? A.—I did not think of doing it. Besides we had been asked to leave when the Chief left.

Q.—Why did you not write to the Mother-Superior? A.—I can give no reason beyond that I did not think of it.

Q.—Why did you not mention it in your other two letters? A.—Because I did not want to.

She remained a fortnight at Mardan and Rawalpindi without writing to friends to ask that they should be taken away. She never knew that she was going to see the Chief when she went to the garden.

Q.—What do you think you were going to the garden for? A.—We were brought down to the street to be taken for a drive in tongas. When we came down to the streets, he took us through some lanes. When we asked him where he was taking us, he said the Chief is waiting for you at the garden.

Q.—If he behaved in the manner you say on Wednesday, why did you go? A.—Because we did not expect he will behave in the same manner then.

She was not told she said that they were to go to the gardens before they got into the streets. She noticed nothing about the Chief's right arm and hand except that it was close to her. There was nothing wrong with his arm and hand. He caught her by the hand at the museum door. He did not use any violence. He closed his hand upon her wrist. He did not grasp it. What she called a museum was a structure in the centre of the garden. She did not know if there were four roads leading to the museum. What she called a museum was one small round room. It was built of some sort of netting work. She did not know if any one in the garden could see inside it. She did not know if it had four doors. She took note of only one.

At this stage, Mr. Inverarity said that he wished to have the ladies identified by the witness as he wished to show them to the jury, who might know what they looked like. The prosecution called the best looking of the four at the Police Court, but did not call the other three.

His Lordship ruled that the ladies should attend to-day.

Witness, continuing, said that at the museum she did not understand much of what the Khan said. What she remembered best was that he said he would make her a "pathani." This addition she made the day after her evidence was recorded at the Police Court. She did not state this fact on the day she gave evidence.

Q—How came you to leave it out when you remembered it best? A.—Because I did not remember it at the time.

Witness further said that she understood him when he tried to draw the ring from her finger. She did not know with which hand he tried to draw the ring. The Khan never made her any presents either of money or anything else. Nor did he make any presents to Miss Coutts.

Q.—Your case is that he tried to take from you a pure plain gold ring and an ear-ring? A.—He did.

Q.—What else do you remember his saying to you? A.—When I got up from the bench, he said "kaiko nahidekne deta" (why don't you let me see.)

Q.—See what! A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did he refer to the scarf! A.—I do not know.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—When I told him I did not wish to stay, he said "Tum pasand nah rehenekо."

The Court—What did you understand by that? A.—I understood he was asking if I did not wish to stay.

"GIVE ME A KISS".

Witness continuing said he also asked her if he should tell King about it. Witness came out after that. She did not understand him when he said "Bosa Do" (give a kiss.) She did not understand the word "Bosa" (kiss). She did not know whether the Chief's language was "Pushtu." She thought it was "Urdu." She and Miss Coutts went to Rawalpindi willingly. She never asked Mrs. King to go with them. She never mentioned to witness that she was suffering from abscesses. She was about ten or eleven days at Rawalpindi before the police came. The first day they were there, they had Rs. 112 given them.

Q. Why did you not go to the station and take a ticket to Bombay? A.—Because King had told us that the Chief would not come near us for four or five months when I told the Kings that I wished to go after what had happened in the museum.

Witness said on the 1st of October she had enough money to go to Bombay if she had wished to, but she did not go because King persuaded her not to go and, because she saw no harm. When at Rawalpindi, they went to the market and brought some provisions for themselves. They also went to the Post and Telegraph offices. They went into the streets several times, not every day. There was nothing to prevent them from going out whenever they wished. In Rawalpindi there were many officials. She did not know if there was a Roman Catholic mission or a Convent school. She never saw a church there nor did she go to Church, when they were there.

Q.—Why did you not go to some one in Rawalpindi and ask for assistance? A.—Because I had already written to the Sister.

That was her only reason she said. The first time she wrote to the Sister was six days after arriving at Rawalpindi.

Q.—Why did you not go during the first five days? A.—We knew nobody at all then.

They were willing to stop at Rawalpindi on the assurance of King that the Chief would not come to them for four or five months. She was not willing to go back to Hoti after what had happened. She did not believe the King's. She would not have stayed at Rawalpindi for four or five months. She had no qualifications for a governess. In her letter of the 6th October, to the Sister, she had not expressed any unwillingness to go to Hoti. On the contrary she led the Sister to suppose that she would be going back to Hoti. There was nothing about four or five months in it. She did not remember if all the letters and the telegrams from the Sister were addressed to her at Hoti. The telegram of the 6th of October was addressed to her at Hoti, but she got it at Rawalpindi. The letters were forwarded by King but not the telegram. The only letter she received from the Sister was forwarded to her by King unopened and in the original envelope. She wrote whatever letters she wished to the Sister in Bombay, and she had received all her letters. She could have written to any of her acquaintances or relations in Bombay and elsewhere if she liked. Her mother was not alive, but her grandmother was. While she was a shop girl, she made acquaintances in Bombay. She wrote to two of them, namely Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Palmer. She wrote to them from Rawalpindi probably on the same day that she wrote to the Sister. She did not ask them to send assistance as they were not able to do anything for her. She told them nothing about what the Khan had said to her. She did not know why the Superintendent of Police brought a Roman Catholic priest with him. The priest said that they had been brought to lead a life of sin. That was the first they heard of it. They had not seen the priest before. The Police Superintendent said that he had a warrant to search for two girls and asked if they were willing to go. He did not say they must; he left it to them. In the hotel they were kept in charge of the Police. She had told the Deputy Commissioner's wife what had happened and what the Khan had said to her. There was a police sentry in front of their door in the hotel. They remained in charge of the police until they arrived in the Home in Bombay on the 15th October. The Police took them to the Home from the railway station. She had been in frequent communication with the police since. She had talked to her former employer Darasha King about her experiences at Hoti Mardan. She had never told them to him in detail. She did not tell him that all that the Khan had done was to put his finger on her cheek. She simply told him that she left the place because the Chief was not a good man. She also said that the Khan did not behave as he should have done. The description of what the Khan did, given in her letter of the 9th of October, was correct. It was true that they were quick to detect the Khan's movements and were on their guard. The letter might imply that he did not, but he did do what she said. No one was ever present at the several conversations with the King's except herself and Miss Coutts. She was to get Rs. 130 per month as a governess, including messing. The actual pay was Rs. 100. She did not know how much Mrs. Paslow was to get. Miss Coutts was supposed to get Rs. 130 including messing. She was to get Rs. 115. Her pay was Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 were for messing. Her present pay was Rs. 30. Before she went to Hoti, she was getting Rs. 25 at Whiteaway's. She got Rs. 35 at the Shilling Stores.

Q.—I put it to you that you and Miss Coutts were anxious to stop as governesses in the Khan's family because you were getting good pay. Is it true?

A.—Yes.

PROCEDURE IN UPPER INDIA.

King did not suggest that they should stop for a month only, because he would have got nobody else to go there. He did not say that the Khan did not wish their services as they were not qualified governesses. The Kings were anxious that they (the girls) should remain as governesses. Mrs. King said she was to get Rs. 200 for procuring two good governesses. If they went back, she said she would lose her Rs. 200.

Mr. Inverarity here informed the Court that his client was arrested quite illegally.

His Lordship remarked the miscellaneous papers that he saw would throw considerable light on the procedure that was followed in Upper India. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity said there they did things which were quite shocking to a lawyer. He was glad he was not practising in the Frontier courts.

Continuing, witness said that she denied that the Chief left by a tonga from the station. She particularly noticed the dog-cart. She did not see him get into the dog-cart. When Mrs. King informed her that the Chief was coming, she had just come out of the bath-room, but was not loosely dressed. She was fully dressed. She had not as good a dress as she had at the present moment. She put on smart clothes when she came to Court, but she did not put on anything very smart for the Khan even after Mrs. King had told her. She put on a white silk blouse and a skirt. She would put on good clothes if she were receiving a man of some importance. She always lived at the Home in Bombay. She never lived out. Mrs. Palmer used to be at the Home. Before she married she was Miss D'Souza.

To the Court—Sister would not take more than Rs. 10 out of the Rs. 30 she earned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said she did not know King until she saw him at Nowshera. She did not know Mrs. King until she first met her at the Home. When she (Mrs. King) first came to the Home, she was dressed dirtily. She had no hat on. On the next occasion, she was dressed as a European, but looked dirty. In her conversation with the Kings, she never discovered that they knew anything about her. She had been to the race-course about two years ago.

Q.—Did the Sister know of it?

Witness (to Court)! Am I to answer all this, my Lord?

The Judge (to Mr. Wadia)—What is your point?

Mr. Wadia handed up certain letters, which, he said, would explain his point.

The Judge allowed Mr. Wadia to put these questions.

VISIT TO THE RACE-COURSE.

Witness said she went to the race-course without the Sister's knowledge. She was then employed at the Shilling Stores. She was not a constant visitor to the race-course. She went there with one Mr. Cilento.

Witness (excitedly) Oh, Mr. King has been taking letters out of my box and that's how he knows about all this.

To Mr. Wadia:—She took Cilento's letters to Hoti. They were very numerous.

The Advocate-General objected to this evidence. He said if it was evidence of character, he would sit down, but otherwise it was irrelevant.

The Judge—You produced these letters. King maintains that Elsie Swannell was telling lies to the Bishop and Mother Superior. Is it not relevant in inquiring into the question of deceit!

Mr. Inverarity further remarked that at the Police Court at the instance of the Public Prosecuter the Magistrate ordered the names of the girl to be kept out of the Press.

His Lordship said he never knew the Court had any powers to dictate to the reporters what they should report.

Continuing, witness said she had not missed any letters. Cilento was first working in the Cinematograph, and she was engaged to him latterly.

Mr. Wadia said that Cilento was sent to jail and had now disappeared.

Witness said she was engaged to him in October 1909. See went with Cilento to the races only once or twice. She went about with him frequently. She never went with him in the evening. She always went after fifth. She did not know of any scandal in her circle. She sometimes went to hear the band in the evening with him. She was never at Cornaglia's or Mongini's. The Sister knew that she was keeping company with Cilento. She has never lived at Parel. She did not get letters addressed care of the post office, Mazagon. She did not know Miss Annie Dega. She knew a girl named Rosy Dega. She was no friend of hers: She did not tell King that her private letters were brought for her by Rosy from the Mazagon Post Office. Rosy was an orphan girl teaching infants at the Home. She knew Louis Buildings at Parel. Mrs. Palmer lived there. She did not know Mr. Cluy there.

The Sessions were at this stage adjourned till to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

FIGHT IN A TODDY SHOP.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Shagna Potcheti, a millhand, with causing grievous hurt to Mahadha Rama by knocking out three of his teeth.

The complaint was that the parties were drinking toddy in a shop at Foras Road, on Monday. The accused asked complainant to stand him some more drinks which he refused to do. Going out of the shop the accused hit him on the face knocking out three teeth.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

A Midnapore telegram states that Pitambar Roy, a prosecution witness in the Midnapore Conspiracy Case, was convicted last evening, by the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore of lodging a false complaint, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. After judgment in the Midnapore damage suit was delivered by Mr. Justice Fletcher, in which Pitambar was a witness for the defence, he went to Midnapore and brought a charge of extortion against the Raja of Narajole, and the pleader, Upendra Maiti, one of the plaintiffs in the damage suit. That charge proved false, and Pitambar was prosecuted under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHADRAK, (B. N. RY.) FEB. 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway (Kurda Road), wires from Bhadrak Railway Station:—At about 5-20 hours on the 14th instant while No. 18 down-passenger train was entering the Bhadrak Station she collided with No. 204 up-goods which was shunting at the time. Both the engines were damaged, two third class bogies had telescoped and two covered wagons and one empty second class smashed and four goods-vehicles derailed. Two third class passengers and one fireman and one seal checker were slightly injured. The line was blocked until 3-50 p m.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	13	11	40 p.m.	15	15
Teheran ...	14	9	25 a.m.	2	25
Suez.....	14	12	0 p.m.	1	31

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-1-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in ciphar or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph office at Rome (20-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and the line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "Post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Line beyond Borazjoon in Persia interrupted. Telegrams for Behleehan and Shushter or Schoonchter should bear instructions "Post Bushire." Rates to be collected is that for Bushire. (8-2-11.)

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barrani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay, (9-2-12.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Day of the Big Meeting.

Yesterday at Mahalakhmi Racecourse the annual Bombay meeting was opened with an interesting day's sport provided by a card of eight events. For a working day the crowds in the enclosures were large and many strange faces announced the fact that the Bombay sportsmen had been reinforced by contingents from the other racing centres in India. The weather was not unpleasantly warm and ladies in dainty gowns were more in evidence than heretofore this season. The number of bookmakers in the Ring was increased by the arrival of several firms well-known in Indian racing circles and probably a Bombay race meeting has never been the venue of such a large number of capable European jockeys. The two outstanding races of the day were, of course, the Bombay City Plate and the Dealers' Plate, for horses and Arabs respectively. In the first named event, Wootton's mount Brogue was considered such a certainty that it started in the betting at odds of two to one on. The running belied the price and upset the majority of punters, for Coat-of-Arms, after leading throughout, won by a comfortable margin of one and a half lengths. An objection to the winner for crossing Brogue at the bend was overruled. The Dealers' Plate supplied a win for the favourite, for, in spite of the fact that Grand Duke had many supporters, most of the public money was placed on Braganza, Artist justifying his backers' judgment for a place. Out of the two young Arab races of the day Agah Pasha won the first easily although the small pony Ream started at a prohibitive price, presumably on recent performances. Ream ran a disappointing race. The totalisator paid Rs. 71 on Moonspot which came in second. In the second of these events Yussuf Pasha and Far East were well backed, but the win went to Upright which Whalley brought home at the finish with great judgment. Socialist was another public favourite and although Lord Carlyon and Macann were both recipients of punters money Saxby was first past the post on Mr. G. K.'s candidate followed by Macann which Whalley rode out to his utmost capacity. Lord Carlyon ran third. In the Paddock Plate the four top weight horses were backed, Rajput being the most in demand, with Majesty second favourite. Rajput was leading at the bend, but half way up the straight Zoolphakar shot ahead. Evens, however, made a great effort and standing in his stirrups brought Rajput home by a quarter of a length in a most masterly and daring way. Metal Boy's win in the Vellard Plate was a surprise to the backers who supported Lady Evans and Goldseeker. The latter ran second but Metal Boy won with a good deal in hand. The Fort Plate saw public opinion divided between Young Thara and Order, but a comparative outsider in Pendil upset the Punters' calculations and their only consolation was the running of Prime Minister into third place. The day was if anything against the public, three outsiders and three favourites winning, and it must be remembered that in the first two races the prices did not represent the outlay of much of the Punters' money on the winning ponies. Of the jockeys who rode to victory Evans was past the post first on three occasions while Ferguson had the mount on two winners. Whalley, Saxby and Templeman were responsible for the remaining wins. Details:—

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under landed direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1911. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.)

Mr. Julian's Aga Pasha 8st. 10lbs. .....Evans 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's Moonspot 8st. 10lbs. Barrett 2
Mr. Budro bin Alwash's Mijbas 8st. 11b....Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Coxcomb, Goldsmith, Best Chance, Raspberry, Tezab, Mulki, Jofaran, Brow, Honest Money, Venice and Ream.

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Ream, 5 to 1 Aga Pasha, 10 to 1 Mulki, Mijbas and Moonspot, 20 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Totalizator, win Rs. 61; places, Rs. 18, Rs. 71 and Rs. 31.

THE RACE.—Honest Money lead first and the whole field ran in a bunch to the bend, where Aga Pasha took the lead and maintaining it to the end won by a neck from Moonspot after a close struggle; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—55secs.

Winner trained by Succaram.

THE FORT PLATE.—Divided. Distance 6 furlongs—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March, 1909.

Mr. Kadoo bin Saleh's Upright 7st. 8lbs. Whalley 1
Mr. R. R's. Red Monk 8st .....Brown 2
Mr. Gold's Yussuf Pasha 8st. 4lbs. ...Templeman 3

ALSO RAN:—Senseless, Chichester, Far East, Dilkush, Sweden, Maseb, Mars and Shihab.

BETTING: 3 to 1 against Yussuf Pasha, 4 to 1 Far East, 5 to 1 Upright, 6 to 1 Sweden, 10 to 1 and and longer odds the rest.

Totalizator, win Rs. 71; places Rs. 19, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 14-8.

THE RACE.—Shihab lead out and soon took a long lead. This was reduced on coming into the straight where Far East was the first to pass him. Upright came with a run at the finish and won on the post by a head; same distance between second and third.—Time 1 min. 23 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1909, or since that date flat races of any value of the aggregate of Rs. 6,500, 'or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1909, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over; once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 16lbs.

Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs. Horses which after landing have not won race value Rs. 50 or over if landed after 1st September, 1911. 3lbs; after 1st October, 5lbs; after 1st November. 7lbs; (not accumulative), in addition to landing allowance in general conditions.

Mr. G. K's Socialist 8st 10lbs.....Saxby 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Macann 8st 11bs.....Whalley 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' Lord Carlyon 9st 11b...Wootton 3

ALSO RAN:—Devil's Dyke, Lancelar, Huka, Sperry, Silver and Memory.

BETTING: 5 to 4 on Socialist, 2 to 1 Lord Carlyon, 8 to 1 Sperry, and Maccan, and 20 to 1 the remainder.

Totalizator, win Rs. 21; places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 11-8.

THE RACE.—Socialist led out followed by Lancelar. Socialist went on to win by 1 1-4 lengths from Macaan who made a great effort in the straight and finished two lengths in front of Lord Carlyon. Time—1min. 2 2-5 secs.

Winner Trained by D. Greenhalgh.

THE PADDOCK PTATE. Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1909, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs. Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs. Rs. 9,000 or over, 12lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens, 4lbs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput (9st. 8lbs.).....Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoophokar (9st. 4lbs.) Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R.'s Majesty (9st. 4lbs).....Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Abdul Malik, Fairplay, Creditor, Little Tich and Plassy.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Rajput, 4 to 1 Abdul Malik, 5 to 1 Majesty, 6 to 1 Zoolphokar, 7 to 1 Fairplay, and 10 to 1 Creditor and Plassey.

Totalizator, win Rs. 17-8; places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.

THE RACE.—Rajput took the lead, followed by Majesty and Zoolphokar led at the turn, but Rajput came on and won a good race by 1-4 of a length; one length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by owner).

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.—Rs. 7,500 to the winnrr, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third. For horses W. A. and C. Penalties.—The winner of the Viceroy's Cup, 1911, or the Trials, Calcutta, 1911, 4lbs. (not accumulative) Allowances.—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1909, race value Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs; Rs. 6,000 or over, 12lbs; Rs. 4,000 or over, 14lbs; Rs. 3,000 or over, 16lbs; Rs. 2,000 or over, 18lbs; Rs. 1,500 or over, 21lbs; (not accumulative).

Mr. G. K.'s Coat-of-Arms 7st. 13lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Brogue 8st. 13lbs....Wootton 2
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 8st. 10lbs.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Aborigine and Black Douglas.

BETTING:—5 to 2 on Brogue, 6 to 1 against Black Douglas, 8 to 1 Hilarity and 10 to 1 Coat-of-Arms and Aborigine.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 105; places Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 13.

THE RACE:—Coat-of-Arms early took the lead from Black Douglas and, at the bend, Brogue ran into second place. Though the latter tried hard to overhaul the leader in the straight he was beaten by 1 1-2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time,—2mins. 12secs.

The objection to Coat-of-Arms was over-ruled.

(Winner Trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE DEALERS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile (1 mile scale.)—Rs 2,000; to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 12lbs.. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1909, race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance. Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Braganza, 8st. 9lbs.....Evans 1
Mr. Lion's Grand Duke, 8st. 5lbs.....Archibald 2
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Artist, 8st. 5lbs.....Whalley 3

ALSO RAN:—Parliament, Guinea Gold, Valens, Terror and Ghalyma.

BETTING:—7 to 4 on Braganza, 2 to 1 against Grand Duke, 6 to 1 Guinea Gold, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Totalizator: Wins, Rs. 16; places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11, Rs. 11-8.

THE RACE:—Guinea Gold made the running from Braganza and Grand Duke to the bend, where Braganza took up the running and Grand Duke came up into the second place. Braganza had his field beaten in the straight and won by 1 1-4 lengths: 1-4 length between second and third. Time.—1min. 50 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race, value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1909.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Patiala's Met

BY THE WAY.

THE EFFECT OF THE DURBAR.

M. Jacques Bardoux in the "Journal des Debats" writes a well informed and sympathetic article on the effect which the Durbar and the presence of the King-Emperor and Empress made in India. After remarking that the first Durbar, in spite of its magnificence, did not awake the sympathy of the masses of the people, M. Bardoux continues: "The coming of King George V. and Queen Mary galvanised the Imperial pomp into life, and struck the imagination of the people. The effect of the proclamation of the Durbar was enchanced, because it was read at the foot of a throne that was no longer empty. It seemed as if this Mysterious Sovereign, borne by the magic steam-boat and landing after a long voyage on unknown seas, brought the message of a new era to the people of India. George V. appeared to the eyes of his native subjects as the providential arbiter between authority and national aspirations." We are glad to note this tribute of admiration in the French Press for the great work that the King-Emperor has achieved by his visit to India. But M. Bardoux is wrong when he suggests that the Government put obstacles in the way of the King's going to India, or feared that the visit would turn out unpropitiously.

BANK DEPOSITS AND CONSOLS.

Mr. T. B. Moxon, the managing director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, made a very interesting reference to Consols in his speech at the annual meeting of that bank, just held. To illustrate the severity of the depreciation in Consols, Mr. Moxon pointed out that:

On December 31, 1897, they stood at £113
On December 31, 1911, they stood at...77 1-2

Depreciation		35 17 6
Total amount of dividends between those dates	36 6 3	
Less tax	1 15 4	
		34 10 11
Net loss		1 6 7

"So you see," added Mr. Moxon, "if anyone bought Consols in 1897, as an investment, and has held them till now, he will have lost more on his capital than all the dividends he has received. It would have paid him better to have left his money in the bank for fourteen years absolutely without any interest at all."

MORE STORIES OF MR. LABOUCHERE.

A correspondent supplies stories of the late Mr. Labouchere. One relates to his short career at Cambridge. He was detected using a crib in the Littlego examination. The next day he was summoned before the heads of colleges at the house of the Vice-Chancellor. They questioned him on the subject, and then told him to leave the room, while they decided what should be done. Some delay occurred, and on sending for him again it was found that he had introduced himself to the wife of the Vice-Chancellor, and was having lunch with her. He was fascinated and did not again appear at the University. Another college story was that he used to go about in a very ragged gown. One day the Master of Trinity, Whewell, came across him and said, "Is that a proper academic costume, Mr. Labouchere?" "Really, sir, I must refer you to my tailor," was the reply.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND TITLES.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung," the military career in Germany is not open to the talents, for hardly any of the higher offices in the Army are held by men who have not "a handle" to their names. "Of the 42 officers "it says" who form the military suite of the Emperor, not a single one belongs to the "bourgeoise." Of the 22 adjutants of the princes royal there are only two, and two in all from the marines. Among the 42 adjutants of the reigning German princes, there are but six. An officer of the middle-classes has never been able to achieve the distinction of being appointed Chief of the General Staff, Minister of War, Governor of Berlin, Commander of the Police, Captain of the Palace Guard, General Inspector of Cavalry, President of the Examination Commission, Inspector of the Schools of War, Commander of the Corps of Cadets, and so on . . . All the marshals, and all the colonel-generals are nobles; 46 generals out of 49, 73 lieutenant-generals out of 100, and 129 general-majors out of 189 are also of the nobility." It is not surprising that the middle-class in Germany should adopt the military career less and less when this is the case. A man may be a lieutenant for years, to see junior officers who have the magic "von" before their names advanced over his head. Six regiments of cuirassiers, seven regiments of dragoons, four of hussars, and four of uhlans, are all officered by the nobility, and there is no officer in the Guards, who has not a title. The Radicals and National Liberals, with the help of the Socialists, will now be able to demand, with more chance of success, that the door shall no longer be closed to the talents.

"PITIFUL CARICATURES OF WOMANHOOD."

"If I were a man, I believe the sight of femininity as we see it in public day after day would so surfeit me with its eternal suggestion that I should become a woman-hater," says "An Old-Fashioned Person" in an article in the "Girl's Own Paper." "I would seek the open country and pitch my tent beside a stream, hoping that if a woman came upon my horizon, it would be a lass in rough shoes and cotton dress, driving the cows to pasture or herding the sheep on the hills—anything but a woman that tries to keep up with the present-day fashions! There are times, she says, when she feels such disgust with "the pitiful caricatures of womanhood who stalk the streets of the great city in interminable processions all day long" that her heart harks back to farmhouse kitchens to find there some plain busy woman, and to heal its aching over the follies of the sex in her big comforting presence.

OLD "FITZ" AT WOODBRIDGE.

In "Memories of a Million Miles," a little book of reminiscences by the Rev. Fred Hastings, of Tolmer's-square Church, the new president of the London Congregational Union, published at the Memorial Hall, there are some good stories as well as references to prominent men. At an early stage in his career he was Minister at Woodbridge, the home of Edward FitzGerald. "Here," says Mr. Hastings, "he built his quaint home, 'The Grange.' I saw him several times inspecting it, but more frequently he was down by the old mill on the Deben, smoking his pipe and plunged in reverie." Mr. Hastings saw also at the old Quay Meeting. FitzGerald's wife "She and her husband seem to have parted immediately after the marriage . . . Although she often came from her residence on the South Coast to Woodbridge, she never came when he was there."

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

Later Mr. Hastings was minister of a church at Western-super-Mare, and there he made the acquaintance of Francis W. Newman. Of him, among other things, Mr. Hastings says: "Newman once came and heard me preach. He hardly ever entered a place of worship in Weston. His good wife, a sister of Sir John Kennaway, even hoped that I should be able to convert him. She was a Plymouth Sister, and came up the morning after the sermon to see me, and let fall the expression of regret that I had not won back her husband to the orthodox fold? She expected too much of a novice of a preacher." Mr. Hastings tells also that the sister of Sir Rodrick Murchison had called at Newman's house to solicit a subscription to some charity. Then as she was leaving he put out his hand to say "Good-bye." She hesitated, and withheld hers, saying, "No, Professor, I thank you for your gift, but I cannot shake hands with one who has written things dishonouring to my Lord." Newman is said to have felt that keenly, and bowed her out.

NEWMAN AS BEDFELLOW.

Along with Newman, Mr. Hastings went down to Wellington to attend an agricultural labourers' meeting. Mr. Hastings had taken a room at the hotel, but when he went up to bed he found that a commercial traveller had taken possession, locked the door, and refused to budge. Newman said to Mr. Hastings. "You must share my room and bed": This (says Mr. Hastings) was to me a curious proposition, but one I had to accept. "On what side do you generally lie?" asked the Professor. "The right." "Capital. I always lie on my left, so we can easily arrange. We can each assume our night things, take off the sheets, and wrap one each round us. We can then lie down and we shall not disturb or touch each other all the night through." "Good idea, I never slept like that; but it will be a novelty." "Two sheeted figures, that must have presented somewhat the appearance of mummies," then Mr. Hastings adds, "simultaneously tumbled into bed."

SIGHTING RIFLES.

Sir George Greenhill, F.R.S., gave a lecture before the Junior Institution of Engineers the other night, describing a new system of sighting rifles and artillery—the invention of Mr. H. Ommundsen, the King's Prizeman—whereby, it is claimed, the necessity of judging distance within certain limits is eliminated. The lecturer proceeded to illustrate by a series of diagrams the methods by which targets representing erect and prone figures could be hit within the range without estimating the distance and adjusting the sights. Without technicalities, the system was described as follows:—The negative angle sight is constructed in such a way that the set point of elevation will produce trajectories of the pre-determined height without relation to distance. The height of the trajectories is determined by the height of the objective or target, and may be stated for convenience as double the height of the latter. Aim is taken not at the target, but at some distance under it, the distance being easily estimated by comparison with the target. For example, supposing the target be a soldier advancing on foot, his height may be taken at 5ft. 6in. The trajectory selected for operation against such a target would therefore be double this height, say 11ft. The rifleman then aims not at the target, but at a point 5 1-2ft. below the ground, which he estimates at a depth equal to the height of the target. It is as if the man target were advancing over a sheet of reflecting ice and the aim was taken at the head of his image inverted by reflection. This fixed amount of negative aim, 5 1-2 ft., creates an angle below the ground line, which automatically subtracts from the fixed angle of elevation on the rifle. The nearer the target is the greater will be this subtracting angle, and consequently the less remaining angle of elevation. In other words, the angle of elevation is negatived by the amount of this varying angle, which has accordingly been termed the "Negative angle," hence the name given to the system. Sir G. Greenhill further said that the principle of the negative angle should appeal, not only to the rifle shot but to the naval gunner. Mr. Ommundsen afterwards gave some demonstrations of the theory and principle of his invention.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS AND FEMINISM.

For the last week, writes a Parisienne in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on Jan. 22, every woman, great and small—in the social sense—has been "dying" to attend the dress-rehearsal of the play produced last night at the Vaudeville. "La Rue de la Paix" promised such a paradise for women. The title alone attracted them. They knew they would be in their element, and the thought of seeing their favourite street, with all its delightful Parisianisms, upon the stage raised a flutter of anticipated pleasure in the feminine world. Last night, therefore, there was a brilliant array of women of all categories well-known women of letters, painters, poets, great ladies, half ladies, and most of the pretty actresses out of engagement. The house looked fairy-like, seen from the stalls, for the dress circle and boxes seemed exclusively monopolised by women. Low dresses, sparkling jewels, the lightest of transparent tulle covering the bust and arms, silver turbans with black aigrettes striking a note here and there, made the scene unique in the annals of dress-rehearsals. When the curtain rose on the play to which all had been looking forward and we saw that nothing out of the common, in the way of dress, was displayed a curious feeling seemed to take possession of the audience, which strengthened as act succeeded act. The Rue de la Paix was in the house—not upon the stage.

HORRIFIED PARISIENNES.

How dared the management put before a Parisian audience a supposed likeness of Parisian women in the dresses in which they clothed the personages in the play, all of them supposed to be elegant even if they did not all belong to the upper grade of Society? Can any one imagine a Parisienne coming to a dressmaking establishment to "try on" a cloak or costume dressed in pink velvet trimmed with swansdown? Or in a mauve velvet skirt with a cerise velvet jacket? Or in a bright scarlet taffetas over a pleated skirt of scarlet tulle? Or in a green glace shot silk in the brightest of spring shades, combined with a light golden brown in the sleeves and a portion of the skirt, whith a blue velvet waistband and a blue velvet hat? The house was horrified. We did not find fault with the "mannequins" who were parading dresses of all colours and eccentricitis, for the Paris dressmaker has to cater for the exotic element. But when the management pretend to show us Parisiennes, they should know better than to dress them in violent colourings that women of taste do not wear outside their homes, and which created quite an unpleasant impression among the audience.

NOT THE REAL RUE DE LA PAIX.

The authors have apparently tried to make a comparison between the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Saint-Honore—or any other street in Paris—with the idea of showing the want of taste of the foreign houses that establish themselves over here. But they made a great mistake, for it is well known that all the eccentric fashions that have come into Paris during the last few years have been designed by a Frenchman, and all the dresses here, that the authors and the management expected would make a sensation, are also drawn by a Frenchman. The play shows us little of the real Rue de la Paix, essentially Parisian, light and frothy, sparkling like champagne and essentially classical, in the Parisian sense. Eccentricity, synonymous with bad taste, is not to be found in the famous street. What the exhibition of paintings at the Independence Salon, with its grotesque errors in drawing, is to the Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts, so is "La Rue de la Paix," as represented at the Vaudeville, to the real world of Fashion.

UNPLEASANT IMPRESSIONS.

We went to the theatre with the idea of discovering a new departure in the shape or texture of dresses to be worn this spring. But we found nothing that we do not already know. The designer, from whom so much was expected, has given us nothing new in shape. The dresses are tight, and open slightly in front to show the feet, as they were made last year by the eccentric dress-makers. As for material, we have known for some weeks that shot taffetas is to be used for costumes of all descriptions, and we are not favourably impressed with the combinations of colour. The one redeeming feature is a harmony of dark plum with a faint line of peacock green around the waist, ending with a large starfish bow at the bust. One hat is worth remembering. It is in dark plum taffetas loosely draped over a large shape; a mass of feathers in a deeper shade rests upon the upturned brim, with one feather erect, placed a trifle on one side. But for something more pleasantly Parisian, something new, we must go to the real Rue de la Paix, whither we are all bent to-day, to remove the unpleasant impressions of yesternight.

The most delicious cakes and pastries may be made with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" cakes are both light and wholesome, and they are so digestible that they may be safely eaten just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

"Doctor, is there any danger of Diphtheria?"

That is the first question invariably put to the physician about every case of sore throat, proof of the ever-present fear of that terrible disease.

"Are you going to give a gargle, Doctor?" is the next question.

"Certainly not," says the modern physician. "As a famous throat specialist has recently written, 'gargling has long since been relegated to that oblivion which it richly deserves.' I am going to prescribe Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, which is the supreme, reliable remedy in all these cases, for it contains the most powerful germ-destroyer in the world."

The modern doctor will tell you that all forms of sore throat are due to germs. Formamint kills them all, and makes the throat strong and well.

The same is true of tonsillitis and the bad sore throat which accompanies influenza.

Formamint not only cures, but also prevents them. People subject to throat troubles, of which there is an epidemic in India just now, should suck a Formamint tablet occasionally, and so safeguard themselves against it.

Formamint will also prevent such infectious diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Consumption, whose germs enter the body through the mouth and throat.

How certainly Formamint cures and prevents germ diseases, this case, recently reported in "The General Practitioner," vividly shows. Two children with Diphtheria were taken from home to a hospital where one died. The mother and another child who had slept in the same room with them got sore throat. *They were thus in obvious danger of Diphtheria.*

Formamint was immediately given to them and the other people in the house. The two sufferers got well in three days, and not one person in the whole house got Diphtheria.

Scores of similar cases, proving how Formamint both cures and prevents these germ diseases, can be quoted.

Over seven thousand doctors have testified to the value of Wulfing's Formamint, both as a cure for sore throat, mouth troubles, etc., and as a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc. Moreover, their testimony is corroborated by that of innumerable patients, amongst whom are many of the most distinguished men and women of to-day.

For instance, Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song," writes:

"I find Wulfing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for the throat."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states, that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and sore throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a free copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician, tells you all about Sore Throat, Diphtheria and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

The depression in North-west India has given local precipitation in the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana, and the west of the United Provinces; there has been very light precipitation in Kashmir, but this has now become diffuse.

Thunderstorms are reported from the Central Provinces, Central India, East Hyderabad and the south of the Peninsula.

The most important falls are Seoni one inch, Jubbulpore half, and Jaipur quarter.

The forecast shows local precipitation associated chiefly with thunderstorms is probable in the extreme North, the United Provinces, Central India, the Peninsula and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts; the minimum is above normal except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·16" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·23" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is above normal except in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0·47," Saugor 0·30", and Raipur 0·10." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess; the maximum is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at some stations; the minimum is in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and local rain in east Rajputana, the north-west United Provinces and Mysore. Cloud has decreased in the north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A few showers are likely in the central parts of the country, east Rajputana, the United Provinces, and possibly the southern half of the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 14th February, was 29·997 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CLOTHING THE WAR STAFF.

The skull of the Naval War Staff was in mail week "lined" by those who, to quote 'the First Lord's Memorandum, are to make it "a brain far more comprehensive than that of any single man, however gifted, and applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation." The appointments announced on Wednesday of mail week are, with few exceptions, merely transfers from the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments to the corresponding Divisions of the War Staff. Instead, however, of Captain Hope continuing to be associated with the Mobilisation Department as one of the assistant directors, he is transferred in a similar capacity to the Operations Division. Commander Barry Domvile, from the destroyer "Lyra" joins the Intelligence Division, and will eventually succeed Commander Harold Grenfell, while Commander Charles Coode goes from the Mobilisation to the Operations Division.

ANTIDOTES TO GERMANY'S LATEST.

Germany's intention to increase her high seas fleet by the creation of a third squadron of eight battleships means that there will be twenty-five fully commissioned battleships flying the Teutonic flag in Northern Europe compared with a British total of twenty-two. Obviously, therefore, the time has arrived when the Admiralty should face the question, already too long deferred, of taking measures to counteract Germany's accession of strength. A ship-for-ship comparison even after the High Seas fleet has been reinforced will it is true, still be greatly in our favour, but now as in the Nelsonian era, it is numbers that annihilate—a doctrine which in these days of concentrated gun power, combined with high speed is apt to be ignored. The new situation which has been created on the other side of the North Sea by the decision to form a Third Battle Squadron and to build an additional number of battle cruisers synchronises with the passing of the fifth ship of the "King Edward VII." class into the nucleus crew division of the Home Fleet and the final stage of the deliberations on the next Navy Estimates. In the "King Edwards" there is material available for the formation in the spring of an eight-ship squadron maintained at war strength—material which is far too good to be despoiled at present as "nucloids," however good this system may be in many respects—and the second antidote can be furnished by the force of public opinion in favour of adequate provision being made in the ensuing Estimates as an answer to the further expansion of the German Navy.

HISTORIC NAME REVIVED.

Two events unprecedented, it is believed, in the annals of the Royal dockyards, have just taken place in the laying down of unnamed ships at Portsmouth and Devonport. These vessels are still designated "New Ship No. 1" and "New Ship No. 2" respectively, although it is well-known that names have been selected for them, which, however, cannot be officially promulgated until they have received the King's approval. The name "Marlborough," which has been selected for the Devonport ship, commemorates one of our greatest Generals—the victor of Blenheim—and perpetuates a title which was introduced into the Navy in 1744, as that of a three-decker of 90 guns. The last Marlborough was launched at Portsmouth in 1855—a screw steam three-decker which, after doing service as flagship in the Mediterranean, was the "cradle" for the training of engineer students until the opening of Keyham College, and disappeared from the Navy List in 1904.

THE TACTICAL EXERCISES.

The first stage of the combined exercises of the 2nd Division of the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet off the coast of Spain was in a measure disappointing, as the weather conditions made it impossible to carry out the strategical part of the week's programme. The operations were consequently of a tactical nature only, although they differed essentially from the ordinary battle exercises. Instead of the opposing fleets being within sight of each other when the action commenced, thereby leaving the rival admirals in command no alternative but to engage, an element of strategy was introduced by the fleets separating on the previous day, and at a given time setting out to search for and, theoretically, destroy the other. This afforded the fleet commanders an opportunity of exercising their skill in seeking out and deciding whether to bring on or avoid an action. In the first exercise Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe opposed Acting Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, and in the subsequent exercises the fleets were manœuvred by the junior flag officers. Without disclosing the results of the exercises, which would be injudicious, it is permissible to say that sound judgment was displayed and that the tactical errors committed were few and of minor importance.

ANOTHER "COURSE" FOR THE REGIMENTAL OFFICER!

It is authoritatively stated that some ingenious staff officer at Army Headquarters has justified his existence by devising yet another course of instruction for the regimental officer. He is now to be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being taught cooking at the Aldershot School of Cooking, in order that the expert knowledge thus acquired may be brought to bear upon the question of the soldiers' messing. So far as we can learn, there is now not much to complain about in the way the soldiers' meals are cooked and served, or with the manner in which the amount realised from him is expended. In every well-ordered regiment, the men now mess exceedingly well; they have plenty to eat, and it is appetisingly served; and unless the officer who has been "selected" for training as a cook is, on his return from the "range", to lecture to and practically instruct his brother officers, it is not easy to see how the knowledge he himself has acquired is to influence all the soldiers' messes in a regiment or battalion. We are in danger of overdoing the system of instruction based upon a multiplicity of courses; in these days the officer finds that he can no longer play "general utility"; he must "specialise." He must study the art of the grocer and manage the regimental institute; he must become a publican, and dabble riotously in beer; study cookery and develop into a British "chef"; while any spare half-hour he can snatch, he should endeavour to devote to the more militant duties of his profession. In a recent issue of the "Broad Arrow", "Colonel" wrote suggesting that enough had been none for the soldier, who, moreover, was perfectly capable of looking after himself and of getting the best value for his money, and proposing that something might now well be done for his officers. These views have our cordial approval, though the idea of benefiting the officer is a somewhat revolutionary one.

THE GENERAL STAFF CONFERENCE.

The Conference of General Staff officers of all ranks, which was lately called together at Camberley, has now become an annual affair. The proceedings, without, perhaps, being strictly confidential, are never made generally public, and the people who think about these matters at all must content themselves with the belief, which is justified, that the all-important matters of the study of the operations of war, and of the functions of the General Staff in connection with them, are receiving all possible attention by the best brains in the Army. It has been said that the great, or, at any rate, one of the great, uses of the General Staff during peace is "the cultivation of a true conception of war, and of its place in the national economy," and that without this no Government can have a sound basis for its external policy, nor even the assurance that it will be correctly advised in an international crisis. One fears that our 'General Staff has hardly yet had time to reach this high instructional ideal; it is matter of common knowledge that during a recent international crisis divided counsels were to be found, not merely in the Cabinet, but in the two great departments by and through which warlike operations might have had to be conducted. The General Staff, will no doubt, in course of time, exercise an influence whereby correct views may be diffused equally among Ministers and people. A list has been published of those officers who, this year, attended the Conference, and one seems to notice one very natural addition, and also one serious omission. Continuity of ideas and system is ensured by the presence of Sir John French, the Chief-Designate of the Imperial General Staff; but we fail to discover the name of any naval officer. The more the war staffs know of each other's methods of thought, the better for both services.

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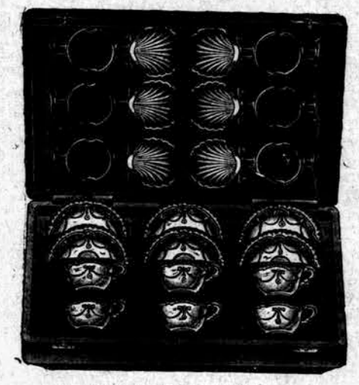

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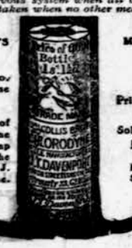

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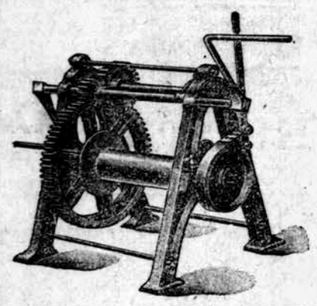

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